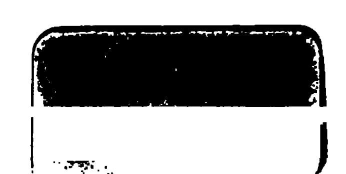
HAND BOOK

TO

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS







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HANDBOOK

TO

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS:

SHOWING THE

MODE OF APPOINTMENT AND RATES OF PAY,

AND CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT

REGULATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS

AND FOR ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

WITH EXAMINATION PAPERS, AND SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING EXTRACTED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 6 & 7, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

1871.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A New Edition of a Guide to the Civil Service has been for some time wanted, as the late changes have put all the existing books quite out of date. I have, therefore, attempted again to offer to intending Candidates what I hope may be found a tolerably complete view of the facts as they stand, and which they ought to know. There is so much in the present edition which is new, that I do not apologize for putting it forward, although the schemes for several offices are not yet settled. The principle upon which they will be settled, however, if the present plan holds, is readily seen. I have abridged some of the details as to labourers and others of that class, and also as to certain professional officers who scarcely come within the scope of this book. The subject of Army examinations is now introduced, together with particulars of some of the Indian Services.

INTRODUCTION.

Open competition for the Home Civil Service is at length thoroughly established. It is no longer the rare exception, but the rule. The Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, by which this is done, is the natural development of the regulations passed in 1855. This Order is a measure of first-rate importance. Its chief praise, perhaps, is that it abolishes a mass of petty corruption begun in the course of electioneering, and continued during a member's Parliamentary existence. The direct effect of partly clearing political life of place-hunting is excellent, and its indirect effect is not less so, as it tends to influence the public mind, and sets an example to boards, trustees, and individuals who have places to give away. *Detur digniori* is to be our motto. Again, as a stimulus to education, and as it affects the quality of our administration, it is of national concern. The State can if it chooses command the best service, and the offices of the Government should be models of administration. To many of our present civil officers, I fear the new *régime* will bring loss and disappointment. Let us hope, then, that the good of the community will be large and general. Perhaps a generous or even a just mind might regard that as a reason for giving some compensation to those who suffer for their good.

The career of a civilian has largely ceased to furnish point to the stories which have been told of idleness and incapacity. But in the future no doubt the pace will be increased. The horse that cannot run with the team must be changed. Considered as a profession, it would seem that the moral advantages are likely to be greater and the pecuniary less in the future than in the past. The restriction of nomination being removed, it cannot be doubted that higher qualities of mind and body will be required to win. There will be more energy in the association of stronger men, more refinement in the association of cultivated men. There will be more independence and self-reliance when each one feels that he himself has won his own position and hopes to rise by the just

discrimination of his chiefs rather than by the influence of friends. On the other hand, much of the ordinary official work has been overpaid, much of it has been done twice over or in a cumbrous manner, and consequently an excessive number of clerks has been employed.

High pay for copying and other easy work will cease, and many of the Civil Servants will be disappointed when they cannot obtain for their sons places of the same rank as their own. The Service has been of many parts, without coherence or relation; now it is to be one. Reorganization of a thorough character has been begun, and will probably proceed till the whole is brought into form. It will then be an engine, let us hope, adapted to its purpose, and capable of working without that violent destruction of individual interest which now seems to be an integral part of its action.

The principle is this. Copying and simple entries to be executed by "Temporary Writers," and the ordinary routine work by "Clerks" and "Supplementary" Clerks. General superintendence and the work requiring mental powers and cultivation of a high order to be performed by gentlemen, for whom no different title than "Clerk" has yet been found, but for whom the titles of Civilian and Civil Officer, with others, have been suggested.

Let us now endeavour to estimate the position of each of these three classes as a profession. Beginning with the highest class, the first point to remark is the smallness of the probable number; perhaps one or two dozen vacancies a year. The pay of this class has been expected to commence at 250*l.* a year, with an ultimate prospect for those who remain long enough in the Service of an income of something like 1200*l.* Add the prospect of superannuation and the security and general estimation of the position, and the advantages may fairly be compared with the prospects of successful men in the higher professions, particularly if we take into account their annual outlay during the early years of their professional life before they are fairly launched on the tide of success. If the smallness of the outlet offered did not make the comparison nearly useless, we might suggest, however, that the noble quality of freedom to pursue his own bent which attends the follower of art, of law, or medicine, and belongs to the author or the theologian, exists not for the civilian. But if a hesitating student of these professions incline to the Civil Service, at least he can try his chance, and will know his fate at an age when he may well try another road, nor will his studies have led him far astray. As the brightest talents may not be of the right kind for the par-

ticular line he has chosen, so too he may fail in this less original and more dependent career: his heart may not be in the work, and that is half the battle. To work well without measure and without stint in any matter requiring knowledge or taste, it is probably necessary that you should put your own mark on the work and know that it will not be rubbed off and another man's substituted by reason of some accident of chance relation. He may be your superior inherently, and he may be your inferior; any way, he is not yourself, and the highest work must be individual. But many a clever man has his livelihood to make, and here many would do that with ease and pleasure to themselves and with profit to the State.

The "Writers" occupy the other end of the official order. Their tenure is technically temporary, though probably an efficient writer would be continued in employment pretty nearly permanently, in one office or another, as long as he chose to retain his position on the Register, which is managed at the office of the Civil Service Commission. The pay is 10*d*. an hour, without superannuation. Various causes lead to the conclusion that the number of annual vacancies for this class will be considerable.

Between these two plainly-marked classes intervenes the large mixed class of ordinary established clerks of various ranks, together with, in some offices, the class of "Supplementary Clerks," equally on the establishment with the others, but of inferior position. The whole of the Temporary and Writing clerks belong to the class of writers already described. Now this middle class is a very wide one, touching its upper and lower boundaries, and not well marked off from them. Vacancies will be numerous, and candidates may be expected in proportion. It is not only the young men of 16 to 20, but their parents who see the enormous difference between receiving 80*l*. or 100*l*. a year, and spending the same sum or more in preparing for some other occupation that may never give them a living. Suppose a competition is advertised for fifty vacancies of that value, how many hundred youths (or their parents), of fair education and pretensions, seize the opportunity, besides a larger number of others who have no reasonable chance at all. Government service at, say, the same salary is pecuniarily of more value than private service, as there is always the attendant prospect of superannuation, and the immediate gain of longer holidays and greater security. Then, social estimation counts for much; and although this difference may now be less marked, it still remains. All those of this mixed class who remain the usual working life in

this service would attain an income, some of them of several hundreds, some of a few hundreds a year. If at the close of their career, natural or official, they compare their life's balance-sheet with very many men in all the professions, and clerks in banks or in private firms, they would have cause for congratulation. On the other hand, if a youth has a decided bent in any direction that is elevating in this wide world, decidedly he would do well to resist any moderate temptation such as the Civil Service offers. He will find his life an enjoyment, and he has many chances of what is commonly called more substantial gain.

With these remarks let us turn from the subject of open competition to that part of the official field (and it is still a large part) which is not yet included in the new plan. Besides a few important Departments, including the Home and Foreign Offices, there are numerous small offices still remaining under the system of patronage. The whole class of Messengers and Porters, as well as Warders, Matrons, and other subordinate officers, are not subject to competition at all. In other cases, as in transfers from the Reduhdant List, or to promote the public interest, appointments may be made without examination; but these cases are exceptional, and could not usefully be discussed here, particularly as they do not usually occur on first entrance into the Service. Patronage, then, having ceased in most of the large and important offices, the crowd of applicants who fear competition will hover round a smaller area, and find nominations harder to obtain. It is often supposed that Members of Parliament have the right to nominate. This is not so. No patronage belongs to them. But a Member, especially a supporter of the Ministry, has influence, which in the old days was usually successful. The patronage belongs to the Treasury, or to the head of each Department where there is an independent political head.

Supposing, then, a young man wishes to enter the Service, he should carefully consider for what office or for what class it is prudent for him to try. The differences, both as regards examination and pay, have been almost infinite; and although they will now become less, they will be considerable. The various salaries and regulations will be found in subsequent pages, as far as at present known. Promotion has hitherto been regulated mainly by seniority, and that must always have considerable weight. A candidate may therefore form an opinion as to his prospects by observing the sums attainable and the number of clerks in each class. The average number of situations to which candidates were appointed in the

years 1855 to 1870, appears from the Fifteenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners to have been 2279, *viz.* clerks and similar situations, 743*; inferior situations, such as letter-carrier, warder, and out-door officer, 1536.

The question arises, whether this number is likely to continue. On the one hand, a uniform system of management may tend to diminish it; on the other, an expanding civilization gives rise to new wants, which require new offices to meet them.

If our candidate chooses a nomination office, and the Minister accedes to his friend's application, he will put down his name on a list; but many months, or even years, may elapse before the actual nomination is given, and the candidate may have passed the limit of age, or from change of Government or other reason the nomination may never be given at all. The effect of the nomination when obtained is to give the candidate a contingent right to an appointment on probation, which right, when he succeeds in satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners on all of the four points into which they inquire—*viz.* age, health, character, and knowledge and ability, as shown in examination—becomes a vested right, and not before. The examination follows a few days after nomination, and it may prove to be either competitive or simply a pass. Every candidate, however, for a permanent clerkship should have made up his mind to compete, as that is the alternative he will probably have to encounter. It is not enough that he should succeed in the competition; he must also have done sufficiently well in all the *prescribed* subjects to be adjudged to have passed in them. On the subject of rejection, I may observe that any candidate of average ability, who has moderately prepared himself, need not tremble. It appears from the Reports of the Commissioners that nearly all the rejected candidates were rejected for deficiencies in Spelling, Handwriting, or Arithmetic, or their combinations; in other words, that only a very few (about 6 per cent.) who passed in these subjects were rejected for English Composition, Geography, Latin, &c.

At this point let us turn to the other alternative, and consider

* Estimated average of annual entries in various professions in the United Kingdom:—

Barristers, attorneys, &c.	750
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	650
Church of England	1000
Army and Navy	800
Total	3200
Average of four professions	800

the case of the competitor trusting to himself alone. First, then, he should watch any of the principal daily papers for the advertisements or paragraphs which now frequently appear announcing competitions for certain vacancies. He should then apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, at their office, Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the regulations, and act precisely as directed in them. In some cases there is a Preliminary Examination, in others none. Fees are beginning to be charged for each examination, and they vary from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* (except in the Competition Class I. and Indian Civil Service Competition, for which the fee is 5*l.*). The fee is not received in money, but an adhesive stamp must be attached to the order for examination. It is another change, and a beneficial one, to examine candidates in some of the chief towns, in addition to London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. It may be said generally that the conditions of these open competitions, where large numbers present themselves, differ from those of the competitions limited by nomination described above, in requiring as a necessity that the successful candidates should have *passed* in fewer subjects, *viz.* in Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, and that in the competition he may take any or all of the subjects indicated, at his pleasure. Of course he takes as many as he can, in order to swell his total of marks, and thus increase his chance of success.

From this point nomination and open competition no longer differ, and assuming our candidate to have been successful, he is required to furnish reliable evidence as to his age, his health, and his character. A *primâ facie* case in these points is indeed a condition precedent to examination at all, for *e.g.* it would be useless to examine a candidate who was known not to be within the prescribed limits of age. Upon the subject of age, the principal thing to be understood is that the limits are fixed (an established exception to a rule being, of course, as much law as the rule itself), and no arbitrary exceptions are permitted. The kind of evidence is indicated in the instructions printed at page xv. On the subject of health, a candidate has to satisfy the Commissioners by proper certificates that he is "free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his official duties." To prove that his character is satisfactory, he has to give the names of two or more referees to whom the Commissioners may apply, and they institute such further inquiries as they deem necessary. He should remember that in all points the burden of proof lies upon him; that he has to satisfy the Commis-

sioners that he is fit for the situation, rather than that they have to show his unfitness. When all these matters have been satisfactorily dealt with, the Commissioners make a report to the Department concerned that he is qualified to be admitted on probation. He now enters his office on probation, and it is strictly provided that he shall not remain in the Service after six months have elapsed, unless a favourable report is made by his official superiors, and the Civil Service Commissioners thereupon issue a fresh certificate, after which he holds his office at the pleasure of his chief, which in practice is permanently, except in the case of grave default.

To complete this sketch of the points which will be interesting to candidates, I have to add that the hours of work are usually from 10 to 4, in some of the higher offices 11 to 5, and in a few from 10 to 5. The vacation varies in different offices from one month to two months. The salaries are given in detail in subsequent pages. Lastly, after ten years' service, the permanent Civil Servant who has obtained the above-mentioned certificate, and whose conduct has been satisfactory, comes into possession of a Parliamentary title to the benefits of superannuation. The sum allowed is one-sixtieth of his last salary for each year of service up to forty years. It may be claimed at any time (after ten years) in case of ill-health, and without ill-health at sixty years of age. The rule may be thus illustrated. A gentleman enters the service at twenty, serves till he is fifty, and then retires on account of ill-health; suppose his salary is 600*l.*, he will receive 300*l.* a year for the rest of his life.

EVIDENCE of AGE to be Required from Candidates for Situations in the Civil Service of the Crown.

I.—Every candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

II.—Every candidate not producing the above certificate must prove his age by statutory declaration, and should also, if possible,

produce a record of birth or baptism from some official register, under which term may be included the parochial registers of baptisms, the non-parochial registers of baptisms and births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This regulation applies—

1. To all candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June, 1837.
3. To candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the declaration, and must be mentioned in the declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, the declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any register is produced, the declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take declarations.

HANDBOOK

TO

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL of 4th June, 1870.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 4th day of June, 1870;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue, with certain amendments, the existing provision for testing according to fixed rules the qualifications of persons who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, except as hereinafter mentioned:

I. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, now First Commissioner under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, and the 26th of April, 1862, and George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners for testing the qualifications of the persons so proposed to be appointed to any situation or employment in the Civil Establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty; the said Sir Edward Ryan continuing to be the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner; and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

II. And it is hereby ordered, that (except as may be excepted under Clause VII. of this Order, and in the Schedule marked B, annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person (except as afore-

B

said) shall be employed in any department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

III. No person shall be appointed to any office or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted;

2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment; and

4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

IV. The rules applicable to each department, under each of the above heads, shall be settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the said Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the department.

V. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make, after the 31st day of August next, to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed, shall be made by means of competitive examinations, according to regulations to be from time to time framed by the said Civil Service Commissioners, and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character, and other qualifications prescribed in the said regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fees as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time require; such examinations to be held at such periods, and for such situations, or groups of situations, in the same or different departments, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time determine, and to have reference either to the vacancies existing at the time of the examinations respectively, or to the number which may be estimated to occur within any period not exceeding six months after the commencement of the examinations, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, after consultation with the chief authorities of the various departments, and with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may deem expedient.

VI. After the candidate, reported as aforesaid by the Commissioners, has been appointed to an office or employment, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department to which he is attached, and he shall not remain in the Public Service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. A formal record of the particulars and of the result of such probation, signed by the chief of the department, shall be furnished to the Civil Service Commissioners, and filed in their office, and they shall thereupon, and not sooner, if such record should be satisfactory, issue their certificate of the candidate's qualification for employment. The candidate after, no less than before, the issue of such certificate shall hold his office at the pleasure of the chief of his department.

VII. In case the chief of a department to which a situation belongs and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that the qualifications in respect of knowledge and ability deemed requisite for such situation are wholly or in part professional or otherwise peculiar, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the Civil Service, and the said chief of the department shall propose to appoint thereto a person who has acquired such qualifications in other pursuits, or in case the said chief of the department and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that, either for the purpose of facilitating transfers from the Redundant List, or for other reason, it would be for the public interest that examination should be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with examination, wholly or partially, and may grant their certificate of qualification upon evidence satisfactory to them that the said person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

VIII. And it is lastly hereby ordered, that the situations mentioned or referred to in the Schedule marked B, hereto annexed, shall be wholly excepted from the operation of this Order, provided that the chief authorities of any department, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, by notice in the 'London Gazette,' may from time to time add situations to either of the said Schedules, or withdraw situations therefrom, or restore thereto situations which may have been withdrawn.

EDMUND HARRISON.

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SCHEDULE A.

DEPARTMENTS to which the principle of Open Competition, provided in Clause V. of this Order, is to be applied.

Treasury.
Privy Council Office.
Colonial Office.
India Office.
War Office.
Admiralty.
Board of Trade.
Poor Law Board.
Privy Seal Office.
Customs.
Inland Revenue.
Paymaster-General's Department.
Civil Service Commission.
General Post Office (Clerks in Secretary's Department).
Mint.
Exchequer and Audit Department.
General Register Office.
Office of Works.
Office of Woods, &c.
National Debt Office.
Public Record Office.
Stationery Office.
Charity Commission.
Education Office.
Registry of Designs.
Registry of Seamen.
Registry of Joint-Stock Companies.
Emigration Office.
University of London.*
Science and Art Department.
London Gazette Office.
County Courts Judgments Registry.
Office of Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).
Constabulary Office (Ireland).
Directors of Convict Prisons' Office (Ireland).
Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons (Ireland)
General Register Office (Ireland).
Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks' Office (Ireland).
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland).
Registry of Deeds (Ireland).
Public Works Office (Ireland).
Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.
Divisional Justices' Offices, Dublin.

SCHEDULE B.

SITUATIONS altogether excepted from the operation of this Order.

1. All situations to which the holder is appointed directly by the Crown.

2. All situations included in any Order or Warrant made by the Commissioners of the Treasury under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

3. All situations which are filled, in the customary course of promotion, by persons previously serving in the same department.

[NOTE.—Messengers and similar officers in offices in Schedule A are not selected by open competition, but are nominated and examined as before. The limits of age for Messengers in the various offices are given in the following pages. The subjects of examination are Writing, Spelling, the first four Rules of Arithmetic, and in some cases Reading.]

* Since removed from Schedule A.

REGULATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS.

The Civil Service Commissioners give notice that the following Regulations for Examinations, to be held in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 4th, 1870, have been approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Civil Service Commission, Dec. 6, 1870.

CLASS I.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th day of June, 1870) for an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships, &c., in the Departments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed.

N.B.—*These Regulations apply only to the Competitive Examination to be held on the* [*]. *For any subsequent Examination fresh Regulations will be issued, which may be different from these.*

1. On * the * day of * , and following days, an examination will be held in London, of candidates for permanent clerkships and similar situations in some or all of the Departments named in the Schedule hereto annexed. [*] such clerkships, &c., will be filled up by means of this competition, if so many candidates shall be found qualified according to the rules hereinafter prescribed.

2. This competition will, subject to the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned, be open to all persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on or before the day of , shall have produced evidence *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, showing—

(*a.*) That their age, on the first day of the examination, will not be less than 18 nor more than 24;

(*b.*) That their health and character are such as to qualify them for admission to the Civil Service in the departments referred to;

(*c.*) That they have passed the preliminary examination prescribed in Regulation 3.

3. Preliminary examinations, for the purpose of deciding who shall be admitted to the subsequent competition, will be held by

* The date of this examination, and the number and nature of the appointments to be competed for, will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. In the meantime, it should be understood that a considerable time may elapse before this date can be fixed, and that no one will be eligible whose age, on the first day of the competitive examination, shall exceed 24.

the Civil Service Commissioners in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,* on such days as the Commissioners may appoint,† in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions);
4. English Composition;

and no candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the next competitive examination, or to any similar preliminary test examination which may be held within a period of three months.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners by letter in the writing of the candidate, a fortnight at least before the day on which he wishes to attend.‡

A fee of 1*l*. will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

4. The competitive examination will take place in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis-writing)	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome ..	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy ..	375
Mathematics (Pure and Mixed)	1250
Natural Science; that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1000

*** The total (1000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.

* On future occasions arrangements may be made, if it prove desirable, for holding the preliminary examinations in other places also.

† Due notice will be given when days are fixed.

‡ On receipt of this application, instructions will be given as to the time and place of examination, mode of paying the fee, &c.

	Marks.
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Jurisprudence	375
Political Economy	375

Candidates are at liberty to name, before , any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

A fee of 5*l.* will be required from every candidate attending this examination.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the [*] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining candidates will be deemed to be selected candidates, and will be entitled to be employed on probation each in one of the [*] clerkships or other situations, specified in the annexed Schedule, which are now vacant or which may next become vacant; provided that he be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, for the particular situation to which he may be appropriated, as arranged in the following Regulation (9).

9. Subject to the last-mentioned condition, the particular Departments and situations to which the selected candidates may be respectively appointed will be determined by their own choice, exercised, while an alternative remains, by each in the order of his position on the list. Vacancies, as they occur, will be announced by the chiefs of the various Departments to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will communicate with the qualified candidates next in order of choice, and report the result to the Departments concerned. In case of a vacancy occurring in a Department, for which no one on the list of selected candidates is in

* See note (*), page 5.

all respects qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may either hold a special open competition for the appointment, or may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine.

10. Every selected candidate, after being assigned to a Department, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the public service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such Department and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

SCHEDULE of DEPARTMENTS and SITUATIONS referred to in the preceding Regulations (I.).

*** The number and nature of the appointments to be competed for will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

[Preliminary Examinations, Class I., have been held, but no competition, and it is probable that very few vacancies will occur. The offices to be so supplied will apparently be only those of the highest class, such as the Treasury, the Colonial Office, &c.]

CLASS II.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th day of June, 1870) for an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships, Supplementary Clerkships, and other situations in various Departments, as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

N.B.—*The Regulations apply only to the Competitive Examination to be held on the* [*]. *For any subsequent Examination fresh Regulations will be issued, which may be different from these.*

1. On * the * day of * , and following days, an examination will be held, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,† of

* The date of this examination, and the number and nature of the appointments to be competed for, will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. In the meantime it should be understood that some time may elapse before this date can be fixed, and that no one will be eligible whose age, on the first day of the competitive examination, shall exceed 20.

† On future occasions arrangements may be made, if it prove desirable, for holding these examinations in other places also.

candidates for employment as clerks and supplementary clerks, and in other capacities in various Departments as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed. [*] such situations will be filled up by means of this competition, if so many candidates shall be found qualified according to the rules hereinafter prescribed.

2. This competition will, subject to the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned, be open to all persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on or before the day of , shall have produced evidence *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, showing—

(*a.*) That their age, on the first day of the examination, will not be less than 16 nor more than 20;

(*b.*) That their health and character are such as to qualify them in these respects for the employment which they seek;

(*c.*) That they have passed the preliminary examination prescribed in Regulation 3.

3. Preliminary examinations, for the purpose of deciding who shall be admitted to the subsequent competition, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,† on such days as the Commissioners may appoint,‡ in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions);

and no candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the next competitive examination or to any similar preliminary test examination which may be held within a period of three months.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners by letter, in the writing of the candidate, a fortnight at least before the day on which he wishes to attend. §

A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

4. At the competitive examination exercises will be set in the following subjects, and the candidates' performances will be valued

* See note (*), p. 8. † See note (†), p. 8.

‡ Due notice will be given when days are fixed.

§ On receipt of this application, instructions will be given as to the time and place of examination, mode of paying the fee, &c.

in marks according to their relative merit; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows, *viz.*:—

	Marks.
Handwriting	400
Orthography	400
Arithmetic	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200
Indexing or Docketing	200
Digesting Returns into Summaries	200
English Composition	200
Geography	200
English History	200
Book-keeping	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

5. The marks obtained by each candidate will be added up, and the [*] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining candidates will be deemed to be selected candidates, and will be entitled to be employed on probation, each in one of the [*] situations, specified in the annexed Schedule,* which are now vacant or which may next become vacant; provided that he be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, for the particular situation to which he may be appropriated, as arranged in the following Regulation (6).

6. Subject to the last-mentioned condition, the particular Departments and situations to which the selected candidates may be respectively appointed will be determined by their own choice, exercised, while an alternative remains, by each in the order of his position on the list. Vacancies, as they occur, will be announced by the chiefs of the various Departments to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will communicate with the qualified candidates next in order of choice, and report the result to the Departments concerned. In case of a vacancy occurring in a Department for which no one on the list of selected candidates is in all respects qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may either hold a special open competition for the appointment, or may

* See note (*), page 8.

offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine.

7. Every selected candidate, after being assigned to a Department, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the public service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such Department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

SCHEDULE of DEPARTMENTS and SITUATIONS referred to in the preceding Regulations (II).

*** The number and nature of the appointments to be competed for will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

An Examination under Class II. has already been held, see below.

REGULATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS.

The following Abstract of Regulations refers to competitions already held under the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, open freely, without any nomination or previous recommendation, to all who come within the published conditions in each case.

N.B.—Teachers trained at the public expense under the Education Office must, as a rule, repay the cost of their training.

Competition for Twenty Situations, Class II.

Examination held in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. Age, subjects, and fees according to General Regulations, page 8.

The situations to be competed for were as follows, *viz.*:—

National Debt Office, 1 clerkship.
Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts, 2 clerkships.
Office of Works, 7 clerkships.
Adjutant-General's Office, 7 supplemental clerkships.
Constabulary (Ireland), 1 clerkship.
Inland Revenue, 1 clerkship in Receiver-General's Office.

Writers.

Examinations held every Thursday in London. There are also examinations in Dublin, Edinburgh, and various other towns, as required.

Men Writers may be of any age over 18. Fee, 5*s*. Their pay is 10*d*. an hour, or 1½*d*. for copying each 100 words, except in special cases.

Subjects of Examination.—Obligatory: Handwriting, Orthography, Elementary Arithmetic, Copying MS. *Optional:* Proportion, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Boy Writers, age 14 to 18. Fee, 2*s*. 6*d*. Pay, 4*d*. to 6*d*. an hour.

Subjects of Examination.—Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic (Elementary).

A Register of those candidates who succeed in the examination is kept by the Civil Service Commissioners, who assign writers on the Register to such Departments as require their services. There may thus occur breaks in the course of employment, which is indeed stated to be purely temporary, but it would appear that, in fact, employment will be pretty constant.

Second-Class Assistants of Excise.

Examinations held in several towns in February for 80 situations, and in June for 60 situations.

Pay, 60*l*. a year, and 2*s*. a day when actively employed. These officers are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

Age, 19 to 22. Candidates must be unmarried. Fee, 1*l*.

Subjects.—Handwriting, 200 marks; Orthography, 200; Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, 300; English Composition, 200. It is necessary to "*pass*" in each subject.

Boy Clerks in the Post Office Savings Bank and Circulation Department.

Examinations held in London on several days.

Pay.—Savings Bank, 30*l*., rising by annual increments of 5*l*. to 50*l*. a year. Circulation Department, 45*l*., rising by annual increments of 10*l*. to 80*l*. a year.

Age, 14 to 16. Candidates must live in or near London, and with parents or guardians.

Subjects.—Preliminary: Adding correctly a column of figures, writing from dictation, and (for Circulation Department) Geography (elementary). *Competitive:* Dictation, Geography, Arithmetic, including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.

The employment ceases when candidates attain the age of 19; but the Postmaster-General gives notice that he will consider applications from them to be appointed to the permanent establish-

Now, under the Order in Council of 19th August, 1871, the subjects for the Examination of Writers stand thus:—

MEN WRITERS:

Obligatory.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying Manuscript.
4. Copying Figures and Tabular Statements.

Optional.

5. Arithmetic.

BOY WRITERS:

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.

a day. Age, 20 to 25. Fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Candidates must possess the Minor Qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and before promotion must obtain the Major Qualification.

Subjects of Examination.—Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, English Composition.

Assistant to the Clerk of the Furniture in the Office of Works.

An examination for three situations. Pay, 130*l.*, rising to 160*l.* a year, with an allowance of 1*l.* 1*s.* a week for apartments.

Age, 25 to 35. Candidates must have had previous technical training.

Preliminary Examination. Fee, 10*s.*:—

Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, in each of which it is necessary to pass.

Competitive Examination. Fee, 1*l.*:—

Knowledge of Furniture and Fittings.

Framing estimates of cost of same and repairs.

Preparing working drawings and sketches of same.

Technical Clerk in the Office of Works.

An examination for one situation. Pay, 150*l.* rising to 300*l.* a year. Age, 18 to 30. Candidates must have had previous technical training.

Preliminary Examination, same as for above. Fee, 10*s.*



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ment, in which the scale of pay is 80*l.*, rising by 10*l.* a year to 240*l.*

Hours of attendance, 10 to 4 in Savings Bank; 5 to 9 A.M., and 5 to 8 P.M., in Circulation Department.

Post Telegraph Boys and Newspaper Sorters.

Examinations held in London on several days.

Age, 14 to 16. Height, 4 feet 10 inches.

Wages, 6*s.* a week for Telegraph Boys, and 9*s.* a week for Newspaper Sorters, with a prospect of increase.

Candidates must live with parents or guardians, and usually within two miles of where they are employed. The Sorters' hours of attendance are 4.30 to 8.30 A.M., and 4.30 to 8 P.M.

Subjects of Examination.—Writing, Reading addresses of letters, Adding a few figures together.

Assistant Dispensers in the Admiralty.

An examination for five situations. Pay, 5*s.* 6*d.* rising to 10*s.* 6*d.* a day. Age, 20 to 25. Fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Candidates must possess the Minor Qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and before promotion must obtain the Major Qualification.

Subjects of Examination.—Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, English Composition.

Assistant to the Clerk of the Furniture in the Office of Works.

An examination for three situations. Pay, 130*l.*, rising to 160*l.* a year, with an allowance of 1*l.* 1*s.* a week for apartments.

Age, 25 to 35. Candidates must have had previous technical training.

Preliminary Examination. Fee, 10*s.* :—

Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, in each of which it is necessary to pass.

Competitive Examination. Fee, 1*l.* :—

Knowledge of Furniture and Fittings.

Framing estimates of cost of same and repairs.

Preparing working drawings and sketches of same.

Technical Clerk in the Office of Works.

An examination for one situation. Pay, 150*l.* rising to 300*l.* a year. Age, 18 to 30. Candidates must have had previous technical training.

Preliminary Examination, same as for above. Fee, 10*s.*

Competitive Examination. Fee, 1*l.* :—
Architectural and Engineering Drawing.
Rudiments of Chemistry and Physics.
Principles of Construction and Architecture.
Calculation of the Strength of Girders, Roofs (iron and wood), Stability of Walls, and Pressure and Flow of Water.

Clerk to Assistant Surveyor in the Office of Works.

An examination for one situation. Pay, 100*l.*, rising to 200*l.* a year. Age, 18 to 30. Candidates must have had previous technical training.

Preliminary Examination, same as above. Fee, 10*s.*
Competitive Examination. Fee, 1*l.* :—
Theory of Construction.
Knowledge of Materials.
Designs and Specifications.
Estimating and Valuing.
Drawing.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Regulations for the Open Competition of 1871.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this Examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February, 1871, evidence showing:—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.
(*b.*) That his age, on the 1st of March, 1871, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the*

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter. [The number selected in one year has varied from 35 to 80.]

Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.]

(*c*.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(*d*.) That he is of good moral character; and must also, before the 1st February, 1871, pay to the said Commissioners such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge.

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece ..	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France ..	375
" " " Germany ..	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1000

*** The total (1000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1871.
† The fee for this examination will be 5*l*.

	Marks.
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1871, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:‡—

* "Nothing can be farther from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject.

† This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

		Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:		
Sanskrit	.. ..	500
Vernacular* Languages of India (each)		400
2. The History and Geography of India	..	350
3. Law	.. ..	1250
4. Political Economy	.. ..	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

July 23rd, 1870.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of 50*l.* after each of the three first half years of probation, and 150*l.* after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for 1000*l.*, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) Candidates rejected at the final Examination of 1873 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1871.

1st May, 1871.

IT is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They will be expected and required to devote their whole time to the pursuit of this special knowledge. They must bear in mind that at the several Examinations which they have to pass the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of using all

diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies: and in this respect it should be remembered that London offers advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The Regulations relating to the periodical Examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those Regulations is herewith enclosed. After each Examination, the half-yearly allowance* will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each examination prizes will be awarded.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical Examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the languages prescribed for his presidency or division of presidency, *viz.* for—

N.W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.
Bombay	Hindustani. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on Civil Servants in India before they were appointed to active duties. It will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in trans-

* *i.e.*, 50*l.* after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 150*l.* after the final Examination.

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lating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.*

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any two of the following, *viz.* Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Languages other than these can only be taken up by special permission of the Commissioners.† Proficiency in additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency will receive marks in respect of an additional language.

II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, and English Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions:—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.‡

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in Courts of Justice,§ in accordance with the Regulations set forth below. Should, however,

* Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages.—"We consider that at the 'Final Examinations' no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

† Candidates desiring this permission should make early application for it.

‡ An English translation is published by Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row.

§ The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those Courts of Justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half-year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such Courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal Courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those Courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c., of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the Court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline in the body of his report such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration

that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in Court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e*.) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin, and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

Before commencing their attendance in Court, candidates are advised to read either in Blackstone's Commentaries, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action and a criminal trial. Mr. Pitt Taylor's Treatise on the *Law of Evidence* is the book recommended for reading and reference in connection with the entire course of reporting. At each periodical Examination a paper will be set, and *vivâ voce* questions asked, to test the practical knowledge acquired by the candidates through thus following the proceedings of the Courts of Justice, and the familiarity they have gained with the main principles and rules of the Law of Evidence, as laid down in Pitt Taylor's work.

3. The Examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a*.) The Code of Civil Procedure.*
(*b*.) The Indian Penal Code.†
(*c*.) The Code of Criminal Procedure.‡
(*d*.) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.§
(*e*.) Hindu Law.
(*f*.) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage:—

Elphinstone's 'History of India.'
Marshman's 'History of India.'
Mill's 'History of British India,' edited and continued by Professor Wilson.

* The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

† Candidates are recommended to read the Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs Morgan and Macpherson; of which the former may be obtained from Mr. Bain, 1, Haymarket, and the latter on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay & Co., 31, Essex Street, Strand.

‡ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

§ Copies will be given to candidates, at the proper time. This Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

Kaye's 'Afghan War.'
Kaye's 'Life of Lord Metcalf.'
Maine's 'Village Communities.'
Geography of India (Allen's series, or Duncan's).
Thornton's Gazetteer.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The works recommended are:—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' last edition (1863).
J. S. Mill's 'Principles of Political Economy.'
Ricardo's 'Political Economy.'
Northcote's 'Twenty Years of Financial Policy.'
Goschen on 'Foreign Exchanges.'

Candidates are requested to acknowledge at once all communications from this Office, and to inform the Secretary of any change in their address.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

Revised Prospectus for 1871.

THIS College has been established at Cooper's Hill, Surrey, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in view to the education of Civil Engineers for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works Department. The College course will ordinarily extend over three years (subject to the exceptions stated in paragraphs 6 and 7), and all the students who pass through it successfully will be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, second grade,—the salary of which grade is Rs. 4200 (about 420*l.*) per annum,—and will be provided with a free passage to India. The system which it is in contemplation to pursue is described in the following Regulations:—

2. Admission to the College will be obtained by Competitive Examination, to which all British-born subjects between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of the Autumn term,* and of sound constitution, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will be eligible. If this evidence should be *primâ facie* satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete; but further evidence will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates. Intending competitors will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence on these points to the Civil Service Commissioners, not later than the 20th May.†

3. The Competitive Examination, which will also form the preliminary

* The Autumn term will commence this year on the 8th August.
† The needful forms of application, with instructions for filling them up and as to the nature of the evidence required, may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W.

test for those candidates who, under the conditions stated in paragraph 6, qualify for direct admission to the public service, without going through the College course, will commence on Tuesday, June 13th, will be conducted under the orders of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will embrace the following subjects:—

		Marks assigned.
(1.) English Composition	..500	1000
„ History and Literature	..500	
(2.) Mathematics, pure and mixed		2000
(3.) Latin		1000
(4.) Greek		1000
(5.) French		750
(6.) German		760
(7.) Natural and experimental sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following branches, *viz.* (1) Chemistry, (2) Heat and Light, (3) Electricity and Magnetism, and (4) Geology and Physical Geography		2000
(8.) Mechanical (Geometrical) Drawing, including Perspective		500
(9.) Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing		500

4. Of these subjects two will be compulsory, *viz.*:—

(1.) English Composition to the extent of a candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling.

(2.) The following branches of Mathematics, *viz.* Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), Mensuration, and Plane Trigonometry, in which the candidate will be required to obtain not less than one-fourth of the aggregate marks assigned to them.

5. A minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except Mathematics) will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate in it at the Competitive Examination.

6. The fifty candidates who, qualifying in the obligatory subjects, obtain the highest aggregate number of marks, will either be admitted to the College, or such of them as shall have already completed their professional studies, and shall have passed not less than one year as pupil to a Civil or Mechanical Engineer in actual practice, may apply to be at once examined in the subjects* comprising the final qualifying standard for the Engineer service. This Examination will embrace, in addition to papers on theoretical subjects, the execution of a certain quantity of drawing, estimating, surveying, &c., which will occupy some weeks in performance, and it will be conducted at the College, but by independent Examiners. A candidate who undergoes this Examination successfully will thereon be at once appointed to the public service as an Assistant Engineer, second grade, and the College fee for one term which had to be paid in advance will be remitted. Should the candidate, however, not have already served a pupilage as above, he will be placed with a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, selected with the approval of the Secretary of State, to go through a practical course, at his own expense, on the satisfactory completion of which he will receive his appointment.

* Hindustani will not be included in the Examination of 1871.

7. Similarly, students who, although not coming up to the full standard of qualification, may be reported by the Examiners to be sufficiently advanced in their professional studies to enter at once on the second year's course, will be placed in the second year's class of the College accordingly.

8. The College course will extend, as above stated, over three years, each divided into three terms, with vacations of four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the Summer. The Easter term begins on the 15th January, and ends on the Wednesday next before Easter Sunday. The Summer term begins fourteen days afterwards, and ends on the 29th July. The Autumn term begins on the 16th September, and ends on the 18th December. [But on the first opening of the College the Autumn term will begin in August.]

9. An annual charge of 150*l*. will be made for each student, in three payments of 50*l*. per term, which must be paid in advance to the Accountant-General, India Office.

10. But in the case of a student whose parents or guardians may represent their inability to defray the whole of this charge, payment of a part not exceeding 20*l*. per term or 60*l*. per annum can be deferred, and effected by deductions from the student's salary during the three first years after his admission to the Government service. In such case he will be required to signify beforehand his own consent to the arrangement, and security must be given for payment of the deferred portions of the College fees, in the event of the student failing to enter the Government service. The needful form of application for admission to the benefit of this rule will be obtainable, after July next, at the Public Works Department of the India Office.

11. Of the nine terms into which the College course is divided, it is intended that two terms at least in the third year, with the intervening vacation, shall be passed by the student under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or partly under each. The fees to the Engineers under whom the students are thus detached will be paid by the Indian Government, and an allowance of five shillings a day will also be made to the student, for lodging money and in lieu of commons while absent from the College during term time. This third year's course of practical instruction will, however, be dispensed with in the case of those students who have already gone through an equivalent course before entering the College.

12. The obligatory subjects of study at the College will be :—

Mathematics, pure and applied, with the Mechanics of Engineering.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Elementary principles of Architecture.
Surveying.
Mechanical Drawing.
Physical Science.
Hindustani and History and Geography of India.
Accounts.

The optional subjects taught will be :—

Higher Mathematics in extension of the obligatory course.
Physical Science, ditto.
Architecture, ditto.
Freehand Drawing.

13. The proficiency of the students in the studies pursued will be tested

by periodical Examinations, and by assigning values to the drawings, surveys, reports, &c., executed by them while at the College, as well as to the work done while detached under Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

14. A certain minimum of qualification will be required in each of the obligatory subjects, as well as a certain minimum of average proficiency in all those subjects taken together, as tested by the aggregate marks gained: but students will be encouraged to pursue more particularly those branches of either the obligatory or voluntary course for which they may show special aptitude.

15. This qualifying standard of proficiency as above defined, and as fixed for each year, is to be attained by the student at the end of the first and second year, failing which he will not be allowed to remain at the College.

16. A final Examination will be held at the end of the third year, in July. This final Examination will also include Latin, Greek, French, and German as optional subjects, although no instruction will be given in them at the College. The whole subjects of examination will be divided into four branches, *viz.*:—

I. Engineering, including Drawing and Surveying.
II. Mathematics, including the Mechanics of Engineering.
III. Physical Science.
IV. Languages, ancient and modern, including Hindustani and History and Geography of India.

The proficiency of the students will be recorded separately in each of these branches in order of merit.

17. All the students who attain the prescribed qualifying standard at the final Examination will be appointed to the public service on the terms already stated. They will be required to embark for India in the beginning of October following.

18. In the case of those subjects of which the required course may be completed by the end of the second year, the marks gained at the Examination in that year will be carried forward to the student's credit in the final Examination.

19. The system of instruction will be partly what is usually termed professorial, by delivery of lectures, and partly tutorial, that is, in supervision of and assistance given to the students in their work. There will be specified courses of lectures and times of instruction, at which attendance will be obligatory, but the professors and instructors in each branch will also give additional instruction to those who desire it.

20. It is intended that the College staff shall consist of the following officers:—

The President.
Professor and Assistant Professor of Engineering.
Professor and Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Professor and Assistant Professor of Surveying.
Professor of Physical Science.
Instructor and Assistant Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.
Instructor in Landscape Drawing.
Lecturer in Hindustani and History of India.

21. Additional lecturers will be engaged from time to time for special subjects, as Architecture, Geology, &c., as well as special Examiners for the Examinations.

22. A laboratory and model-room will be attached to the College.

23. The sole responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the general superintendence of the studies is vested in the President.

24. The students will be distributed in sections, each containing from ten to twenty, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Assistant Professors selected as tutor by the President, to whom the tutor will be responsible for exercising a certain degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting ordinary correspondence with the student's friends.

25. Each student will be provided with a separate room furnished, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. He will be required to supply his own linen, &c., for use in his rooms. Students will dine in hall. They may take other meals in their own rooms, certain fixed allowances being supplied as commons. Additional articles required will be supplied from the College kitchen at a fixed tariff, under such rules as may from time to time be made. Wine can also be supplied at cost price from the College cellar.

26. The necessary provision will be made for the performance of divine service at or near the College.

27. Students will be required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

28. Students will be required to make their own arrangements for medical attendance when necessary, from persons approved by the President.

Particulars Regarding the Indian Public Works Department.

29. The Engineer establishment of the Indian Public Works Department, in which successful students in the College will be entitled to appointments, consists of the staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. According to the latest returns the staff comprises 896 officers, of whom 363 were military men, and 533 civilians.

30. This branch of the public service is of comparatively recent origin, and its expansion has been rapid, the total strength of the Department having been—

In 1840	113
„ 1850	183
„ 1863	545
„ 1867	602
„ 1868	747
„ 1869	896

31. The Department is supplied from the following sources:—

(1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2.) Other officers of the Indian army who have passed the qualifying Examination.

(3.) Passed students of Government Civil Engineering Colleges in England and India.

(4.) Civil Engineers in practice of approved qualifications appointed direct by the Secretary of State or Government of India.

(5.) Deserving subordinates promoted.

32. The head of the whole Department is the Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, whose salary is Rs. 42,000 per annum. There are also four Deputy Secretaries, each in charge of one of the four branches into which the business of the Department is divided, *viz.* Buildings and Roads, Irrigation Works, Railways, and Accounts. The whole expenditure controlled by the Department is estimated for the year 1870–71 at about 7½ millions sterling, thus distributed:—

	£
Military works	1,488,208
Civil buildings	710,179
Irrigation works and embankments	2,388,953
Roads and miscellaneous works of public improvement	1,298,560
State railways	1,229,800
State outlay connected with guaranteed joint-stock railways	359,860
	£7,475,560

33. The various ranks of the Department are as follows:—

	Salary per annum. Rs.
Chief Engineers, First class	30,000
" " Second class	24,000
" " Third class	21,600
Superintending Engineer, First class	19,200
" " Second class	16,200
" " Third class	13,200
Executive Engineers, First grade	11,400
" " Second grade	9,600
" " Third grade	7,800
" " Fourth grade	6,600
Assistant Engineers, First grade	5,400
" " Second grade	4,200
" " Third grade	3,000
Apprentices	1,200

[*Note.*—Ten Rupees are nearly equivalent in value to One Pound sterling.]

34. There are usually two Chief Engineers in each province, one at the head of the Roads and Buildings Branch, and the other of the Irrigation Branch of the Department; but in the smaller provinces all the public works are under a single Chief Engineer. The Punjab Railway, the first of the new railways undertaken by the State, is under a separate Chief Engineer. According to the latest returns there were in all 17 Chief Engineers for the twelve provinces into which, for administrative purposes, British India is divided, of whom six had charge of the buildings and roads branches, and five of the irrigation branches respectively of their provinces; five were Chief Engineers of smaller provinces, and one had charge of a State railway. Again, six of these Chief Engineers were in the first class, and the remainder in the second and third class. The Chief Engineer is also usually Secretary to the Provincial Government in the Public Works Department.

35. Each province or class of works within a province is divided into circles, under Superintending Engineers. The last returns show that there were altogether 55 officers of this rank in the Department, of whom 22 had charge of circles of buildings and road works, 12 of circles of irrigation works or lines of canals, 12 of miscellaneous works, and 9 of lines or portions of lines of State railways.

36. The Superintending Engineers are divided under the regulations of the Public Works Code in equal proportions among the three classes.

37. The actual execution of work is conducted by the Executive and Assistant Engineers. The sanctioned establishment of these officers (as well as of the higher ranks) varies from time to time according to the requirements of the public service, but it is provided by the regulations that of the aggregate number maintained at any time the Assistant Engineers shall be 60 per cent. in excess of the Executive.

38. Of the total number of Executive Engineers sanctioned for any province, it is provided that $\frac{3}{16}$ths shall belong to the first grade, $\frac{4}{16}$ths to the second and third each, and $\frac{5}{16}$ths to the fourth. Of the Assistant Engineers attached to a province one third belong to the first grade, the remainder with the apprentices to the other two.

39. Civil Engineers appointed to the Department from the new Civil Engineering College enter as assistants, second grade. They will either be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and will be posted on arrival to one of the provinces under the administration of that Government,* or else they will be sent in the first instance to Madras or Bombay, in which case they will not be liable to transfer from those provinces.

40. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are regulated in the following way :—

41. Promotions of their Assistant and Executive Engineers in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab, are made by the Governments of those provinces respectively, but the promotions of the officers of these classes serving in the seven smaller provinces are made from one general list by the Government of India.

42. Promotions to Superintending and Chief Engineer are made on one general list for all India, except in Madras and Bombay, where the vacancies in all grades are filled up by the Local Government from the officers serving under them respectively.

43. Promotion is made wholly by selection: mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to it.

* Bengal; North-West Provinces; Punjab; Oude; Central Provinces; Burmah; Berar (Hyderabad); Mysore; Rajpootana; Central India.

Summary of the Rules as to Leave of Absence and Pensions Applicable to Civil Engineers in India.

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence on medical certificate may be granted with allowances within Indian limits as often as necessary, so as not to exceed 3 years in all; beyond Indian limits only twice; any further leave will be without allowance.

Leave on private affairs and furlough, 6 months every 6 years, or 1 year after 10 years' service, and another year after 18 years' service.

Privilege leave, 1 month each year if without injury to the service. This may accumulate for 3 years.

Preparatory or additional leave, 14 days, more or less, for preparation and proceeding to sanatarium or port of embarkation. This leave cannot therefore be added to privilege leave.

Absentee Pay.

To an officer on sick leave, half-pay for 15 months; afterwards, one-fourth. If on leave on private affairs, half-pay for 6 months; if on furlough, about one-third of his pay; if on privilege leave, full pay.

N.B.—The allowance never to exceed 600*l.* if at half-pay, or 300*l.* a year if at one-fourth pay.

Pensions

On sufficient medical certificate, showing his incapacity to serve longer in India.

Under 15 years' service, a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' pay.

After 15 years' service, a pension of one-third average pay for last 5 years, but so as not to exceed 200*l.* a year, unless pay is 1200*l.* a year, when he may have 300*l.*

After 25 years' service, half-pay, but not to exceed 400*l.* or 500*l.* as above.

After 30 years' service a similar pension to the last *without* medical certificate.

The above rates also apply in case of reduction of establishment.

Pensions of the full amount are to be granted only as the reward of approved service, in other cases a reduced amount may be given.

Service towards Pension.

Dismissal forfeits pension. Service as substitute does not count, nor any period of absence on other than privilege leave. The service must be in an eligible grade, permanent and continuous, but special cases will be considered.

Forest Department in India.

An Examination for three situations, age 17 to 23; candidates must be unmarried, and may not marry before they leave for India, and they must pass a strict medical examination.

Subjects of Examination.

Obligatory.

I. English Writing from dictation, and English Composition.
II. Arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Algebra, Elementary Principles, Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratios and Proportions, Logarithms, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
IV. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid) and Plane Trigonometry.
V. Free Hand-drawing.
VI. A good colloquial knowledge of French, [or German,] with the facility of translating from that language.

A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, show proficiency in—

VII. Surveying and Land Measuring.
And in the elements of Chemistry, Botany, and Geology and Mineralogy.
VIII. Candidates may also obtain marks for proficiency in—
Plan-drawing, and Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.

The successful candidates will undergo a course of training of two years and a half in the management of Forests and the science of Forestry, in surveying, road-making, and the natural sciences. They will therefore be placed under certain officers and professors in France [or Germany] who will report as to their diligence and conduct. If the reports continue satisfactory, they will, at the end of the course, have to pass a practical Examination, and those

who pass will proceed to Scotland to spend a month or more with a forester.

The cost to the candidate of this training, with board and lodging, is estimated at 500*l.*, but the India Office allow him 50*l.* every half-year, and pay his passage out. The salaries in the three Presidencies range from 300*l.* to 1900*l.* a year. Promotion depends on efficiency. The rules as to pensions, furlough, &c., are similar to those for Civil Engineers, described on page 30.

Direct Commissions.

It is understood that the Examinations for Direct Commissions are suspended for the present. The following Regulations were those last in force:—

I. The Examinations of candidates for Direct Commissions will be held in London at such periods as the exigencies of the service may require, and be conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners by Examiners appointed for the purpose. The number of candidates summoned to attend each Examination will be limited to the requirements of the service.

II. The age of candidates examined for direct appointments will be, until further notice, from 17 to 20 years for the infantry, from 17 to 22 years for the cavalry, and from 17 to 26 years for colonial corps.

III. The candidate will be examined by a Medical Board, to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for military service.

He will be required to produce the following certificates, which must be forwarded to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, S.W., as soon as possible after the receipt of the Military Secretary's order to attend for examination.

(*a.*) A Certificate of Baptism, or other satisfactory proof of his age.

(*b.*) A Certificate from a Minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

(*c.*) A Certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years; or such

other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.

(*d.*) A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

IV. The following will be the subjects of examination, but no candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than *Five* of these subjects :—

	Marks.
The Classics { Latin	2000
The Classics { Greek	1600
Mathematics, pure and mixed	3600
English Language	1200
*Modern Languages (not including Provincial Dialects) each	1200
History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography	1200
Natural Sciences, *i. e.* Mineralogy and Geology	1200
Experimental Sciences, *i. e.* Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism	1200
Drawing	600

V. Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of Mathematics and the English Language, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be considered obligatory :—

1. In Mathematics, 1200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, *viz.* Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Extraction of the Square Root, and Simple Interest.

Algebra, including Fractions, Simple Equations, and questions producing them : Euclid, the first three Books.

Of the 1200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of Mathematics, 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in Arithmetic.

2. In the English Language, the candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose grammatically. He will be required to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject.

3. Out of the remaining subjects the candidate may select any three.

4. No candidate will be allowed to count the marks gained in any one of the three voluntary subjects, unless amounting to one-sixth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject; and

* Each modern language is reckoned as one subject.

for qualification, he will be required to obtain on his five subjects a total of 1500 marks.

5. In the Examination in Classics, passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

VI. The result of each Examination will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and the names of any candidates who distinguish themselves will be specially brought to his notice.

VII. An unsuccessful candidate will not be debarred from applying to the Commander-in-Chief for permission to attend a future Examination. No candidate, however, will be allowed more than three trials.

Should a candidate obtain only between 700 and 1200 marks, he will not be allowed to present himself for re-examination for at least six months. If he obtains less than 700 marks, a period of at least twelve months must elapse before he can be allowed to present himself again.

In all cases permission to be re-examined must depend upon the number of applicants on the list.

In subsequent Examinations no credit will be given for the marks gained by a candidate on former occasions.

In the event of a candidate not appearing for examination at the time appointed, such candidate will not be permitted to attend on the next occasion, and he will render himself liable to have his name either erased entirely or placed at the bottom of the list of those noted for examination.

VIII. A student at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, or Queen's University, Ireland, who shall have passed the examination necessary for taking a Degree in Arts, is qualified for a commission by purchase without being required to pass the foregoing Examination, provided he is within the limits of 17 and 23 years of age if for the infantry, 17 and 25 years if for the cavalry, and of 17 and 28 years for colonial corps, and can produce the certificates marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

Such candidate must furnish a certificate of having graduated, or of having passed the Examinations, signed by the Registrar of the University, and showing the date on which the Examination took place.

On his application being approved, the candidate will receive an

order to be medically examined as to his physical fitness for the service.

The candidate will address his application, accompanied by the necessary certificates, to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

W. F. Forster,
Military Secretary.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

General Regulations.

[N.B.—These Regulations will come into force in the Midsummer Examination, 1871, as regards the subjects of examination for admission. The age of candidates for admission to be 16 to 19 years, until the Examination in the winter of 1871, when it will be 16 to 18½ years. At subsequent Examinations the limit of age in these Regulations will be enforced.]

Object of the Royal Military Academy.

1. The Royal Military Academy is maintained for the purpose of affording a preparatory education to candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; this education will be chiefly technical, and will in no obligatory subject be carried beyond the point useful to both corps alike.

Regulations for Admission, &c.

2. The number of cadets will vary according to the requirements of the service.

3. Admission will be determined by competition, unaccompanied by nomination. Notice will be given from time to time of the Examinations for admission, which will be conducted under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place half-yearly at Christmas and Midsummer.

4. The limits of age for admission will be from 16 to 18.

5. Any gentleman who wishes to present himself at one of the Competitive Examinations, must send in his name to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards one month before the time of his Examination, forwarding with his application to be examined the following papers:—

1st. An extract from the register of his baptism, or in default of that a declaration taken by one of his parents before a

magistrate, giving his exact age. When the register of baptism does not contain the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a memorandum, signed by one of his parents or guardians, stating the day on which the candidate was born.

2nd. A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

3rd. A statement of the subjects of examination in which he may desire to be examined.

A candidate who has been examined before, when he applies for leave to present himself again, will only be required to forward the list of subjects he selects, and a certificate from his tutor or the head of his school, &c., for the interval between the two Examinations.

6. The candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the Examination, in order that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties. Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

7. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

8. Every candidate will be required to pass a Qualifying Examination in the following subjects, whether he takes them up among those in which he wishes to compete or not, *viz.*:—

(1.) Mathematics, *viz.* Arithmetic, including the use of Common Logarithms; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, the Binomial Theorem, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Geometry, as far as the Sixth Book of Euclid, inclusive.

(2.) French or German.

(3.) English Writing from Dictation.

(4.) Geometrical Drawing.

The qualification required in these subjects shall be:—In Mathematics, one-half of the total number of marks allotted to the paper; in French or German, one-fourth. The candidate must satisfy the Examiner that he can write English correctly from dictation, and in Geometrical Drawing he must draw with accuracy,

neatness, and to scale, the several problems of Euclid, for which he must gain 100 marks out of a maximum of 300 nominally assigned to it.

The marks gained in any subject of the Qualifying Examination, with the exception of Mathematics, will not be counted for competition, except when the candidate takes up that subject as one of those in which he wishes to compete.

9. Those candidates only who pass the Qualifying Examination will be allowed to compete in the Competitive Examination, the subjects of which will be as follows:—

(1.) Mathematics, including the subjects of the Qualifying Examination, together with Plane Trigonometry, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Spherical Trigonometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.

*(2.) English Composition (tested by the power of writing an Essay, Letter, or Précis), and English Literature, limited to specified authors.

or

(2*a*.) English Composition, as above, and English History, the Examination in the latter subject being limited to certain fixed periods notified beforehand.

(3.) Latin.

(4.) Greek.

(5.) French; the Examination to be partly colloquial.

(6.) German; the Examination to be partly colloquial.

†(7.) Experimental Sciences, *viz.* (*a*) Chemistry and Heat; or (*b*) Electricity and Magnetism.

(8.) Freehand, Figure, and Landscape Drawing.

NOTES TO REGULATION 9.

The Examination in English Literature, at Midsummer, 1871, will be limited to the following authors:—Chaucer, Prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales;' Shakespeare, the Historical Plays; Milton, 'Comus,' 'Lycidas,' and 'Paradise Lost,' Book I.; Pope's 'Epistles;' Bacon's 'Essays;' Addison's papers in the 'Spectator;' Burke, 'On the Sublime and Beautiful;' Scott, 'Guy Mannering,' 'Quentin Durward,' and 'The Antiquary.' The Examination in English History will be limited to the sixteenth century.

Winter Examination (1871).—The Examination in English Literature and History will be limited to the following books and period, *viz.* the Examination in English Literature to the following authors:—Chaucer, Prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales;' Spenser, 'Faerie Queene,' Book I.; Shakespeare, 'Tempest,' 'Merchant of Venice,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Romeo and

* Subjects (2) and (2*a*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

† Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

Juliet;' Milton, 'Paradise Lost,' Book I., and 'Samson Agonistes;' Pope, 'Epistles;' Bacon, 'Essays;' Addison, papers in the 'Spectator;' Burke, 'On the Sublime and Beautiful;' Scott, 'Kenilworth,' 'The Monastery,' 'The Abbot,' 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' The Examination in English History to the period 1550 to 1650.

10. Marks for these subjects will be given in the following proportions:—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics (including 1500 allotted to the subjects of the Qualifying Examination) ..	4000
(2.) English Composition and Literature	1500
or	
(2*a*.) English Composition and History	1500
(3.) Latin	3000
(4.) Greek	2000
(5.) French	2000
(6.) German	2000
(7.) Experimental Sciences	1500
(8.) Freehand Drawing	1000

Of these eight subjects a candidate will not be allowed to take up more than five for competition, or six if Freehand Drawing be one of them.

11. A certain number, out of the total number of marks fixed for each subject, will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate, the remainders being added to make up a total, according to which the place of the candidate in the competitive list will be determined. In the case of a candidate who does not select Mathematics as one of the subjects for competition, the remainder of the marks gained in the Qualifying Examination therein, after deducting a like number out of the total marks allowed for Mathematics, will be added to this total. The successful candidates will be taken from those who stand first on the list so formed.

[At the Midsummer Examination, 1872, and afterwards, the following modified Regulations, published while this sheet was in the press, will be in force:—

8. Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects, whether he takes them up among those in which he wishes to compete, or not, *viz.*:—

(1.) Mathematics, *viz.* (*a*) Arithmetic, including the use of Common Logarithms; (*b*) Algebra, including Quadratic

Equations, the Binomial Theorem, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; (*c*) Geometry, up to the Standard of the Sixth Book of Euclid.

(2.) French or German.

(3.) English Writing from Dictation, and Grammar.

(4.) Geometrical Drawing; *i. e.* drawing with accuracy, neatness, and to scale, the several problems of Euclid.

A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of Mathematics will be required.

Marks gained in French or German in the Qualifying Examination will not be counted for competition, except when the candidate takes up the subject as one of those in which he wishes to compete. Marks assigned for English Writing from Dictation and Grammar will not be counted for competition.

9. Those candidates only who pass the Qualifying Examination will be allowed to compete in the Competitive Examination, the subjects of which will be as follows:—

(1.) Mathematics, including Algebra, Ratio and Proportion, Permutations and Combinations, and First Principles of Probability, Theory of Logarithms, Indeterminate Coefficients and First Principles of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Co-ordinate Geometry and the First Principles of Solid Geometry, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Spherical Trigonometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.

(2.) English Composition, tested by the power of writing an Essay, Letter, or Précis; English Literature, limited to specified authors; and English History; the Examination in the latter subject being limited to certain fixed periods notified beforehand.

(3.) Latin.

(4.) Greek.

(5.) French; the Examination to be partly colloquial.

(6.) German; the Examination to be partly colloquial.

*(7.) Experimental Sciences, *viz.* (*a*) Chemistry and Heat; or (*b*) Electricity and Magnetism.

(8.) Geology and Physical Geography.

(9.) Freehand Figure and Landscape Drawing.

* Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

10. Marks for these subjects will be given in the following proportions:—

		Marks.
(1.)	Mathematics (including 2000 allotted to the subjects of the Qualifying Examination	4500
(2.)	English Composition, Literature, and History	3000
(3.)	Latin	3000
(4.)	Greek	2000
(5.)	French	2000
(6.)	German	2000
(7.)	Experimental Sciences	2000
(8.)	Geology and Physical Geography	2000
(9.)	Drawing, Freehand	1000
	„ Geometrical	300

Of these nine subjects a candidate will not be allowed to take up more than four for competition, exclusive of Mathematics and Drawing.

11. A certain number will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate in any subject which he takes up, except Mathematics and Drawing; and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by each candidate in the Qualifying Examinations in Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing, to make up a total, according to which his place in the competitive list will be determined. The successful candidates will be those who stand first on the list so formed.]

Terms of Payment.

12. The payment to be contributed on behalf of a cadet will be as follows, and will be paid half-yearly, in advance:—

	Annually. £
Queen's cadets (if any)	Nil.
For the son of an officer of the Army or Navy who has died in the service, and whose family is left in pecuniary distress, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War	20
For the son of an officer below the rank of colonel or regimental field officer in the Army and captain or commander in the Navy, or of an instructor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	40

	Annually. £
For the son of a colonel or regimental field officer in the Army, or of captain or commander in the Navy, or of a professor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	60
For the son of a general officer who is not colonel of a regiment, or of a vice or rear-admiral	70
For the son of an admiral or of a general officer who is colonel of a regiment or in receipt of Indian colonel's allowance	80
For the son of a private gentleman	125

13. The pay of a cadet is 3*s.* a day, it is issued to cover the expense of regimental clothing, messing, washing, and other contingencies. All other necessary expenses of this nature, as well as weekly pocket-money, postage of letters, bootmaker's and tailor's bills for repairs, &c., which cannot be covered by his pay, will be chargeable to his parent or guardian in addition to the regulated contribution.

14. Each cadet on first joining will be required to pay, in addition to the regulated contribution, a sum of 25*l.* to cover the expense of uniform, books, &c., and to bring with him the articles of clothing of which he will receive notice, and which must afterwards be kept up at his own expense. He will also be required to pay the regulated contribution in advance, for each half-year of the time during which he remains under instruction; and a deposit of 5*l.* on account for contingent expenses, which latter sum he will be required to make up on returning to the Royal Military Academy after each vacation, to cover any expense that may be incurred on his account during the ensuing half-year.

Government and Organization.

15. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will be the President of the Royal Military Academy.

16. An independent inspection by a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, and reporting to him, will be made once a year. Such visitors will not be a permanent body, but will not all be changed at the same time. The report of this Board will be presented to Parliament.

17. The Academy will be under the control of a Governor, a military man, selected with special reference to his qualifications for superintending both instruction and discipline, and appointed

by and responsible to the Secretary of State for War, through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

18. The organization will be on a military basis.

19. The cadets will form one company under a captain, assisted by four lieutenants, charged with the discipline out of studies and the drill, one of whom will be adjutant and quartermaster.

20. The professors and instructors may be either military men or civilians.

21. The professors and instructors will have certain limited powers of punishment, within and without the halls of study at the discretion of the Governor, to whom they will report all punishments which they may inflict.

22. No professor or instructor shall give private instruction to a cadet, either during the vacation or at any other time; or be allowed to prepare candidates for admission to the Academy.

23. The Governor will have the absolute power of rustication and removal, and also of sentencing a cadet for misconduct to lose places in the list of successful candidates for commissions; when expulsion is necessary, the case will be referred to the Secretary of State through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

24. The name of any cadet expelled for misconduct will be recorded in the office of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and will be made known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Secretary of State for India, in order to prevent his being admitted into Her Majesty's Naval, Military, or Indian Service.

25. A sword will be given at each final Examination as a special reward for excellence in conduct.

26. The Governor will cause registers to be kept of all serious punishments awarded, and of the offences which have caused them.

27. He will inspect accounts of every description connected with the Academy, and certify those which require it.

Course of Instruction.

28. The length of the course of instruction will be two years and a half.

29. If any cadet fail to come up to the required standard at two Examinations, or be found unable to qualify in his studies for a commission within three years, to be counted from the commencement of the term in which he first joins, or to acquire a sufficient proficiency in military exercises, he will be removed. No exten-

sion of the above period of three years will be granted on account of absence from any cause excepting illness. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred for decision to the Secretary of State for War through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

30. The following subjects will form the course of obligatory studies:—

(1.) Mathematics, including a thorough knowledge of Plane Trigonometry (the above to form the first year's course); Practical Mechanics, with the application of Mathematics to Machinery.
(2.) Fortification, field and permanent; such a course as is suitable to cadets qualifying for the Artillery, and the requisite amount of Geometrical Drawing.
(3.) Artillery; such a course as is suitable to cadets qualifying for the Engineers.
(4.) Military Drawing, with Field Sketching and Reconnoissance.
(5.) Military History and Geography.
(6.) French or German, at the student's choice.
(7.) Elementary Chemistry and Physics.
(8.) Drills and Exercises.

31. In addition to the obligatory course, every cadet will be allowed, at his option, to take up certain voluntary subjects, *viz.*:—

(1.) Higher Mathematics.
(2.) Higher portions of Fortification.
(3.) A second modern language, French or German.
(4.) Freehand, Figure, and Landscape Drawing.
(5.) Higher Chemistry.
(6.) Latin } Instructions in these subjects to be given by the
(7.) Greek } Chaplain.

32. A cadet will not be allowed to take up more than three of these voluntary subjects, or four with Freehand Drawing, nor will he be permitted to change the subjects he has selected until after his first Examination in them.

33. Marks will be assigned to the obligatory subjects of instruction in the following proportions:—

	Marks.
Mathematics and Mechanics	7
Fortification	7
Artillery	5
Military Drawing and Reconnoissance	6

			Marks.
Military History, &c.			3
One modern language, French or German			2
Elementary Chemistry and Physics			2
Drills and Exercises	Manual, Platoon, and Company Drill	½	3½
	Gymnastics	½	
	Riding and Sword Exercises	½	
	Artillery	2	

34. The voluntary subjects shall be valued as follows:—

Higher Mathematics	5
Higher Fortification	3
Latin	2
Greek	2
One second foreign language, French or German	2
Freehand, Figure, and Landscape Drawing	2
Higher Chemistry	2

35. No obligatory subject shall gain a cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of one-half marks in it.

36. No cadet will be ensured a commission unless he qualify by obtaining at least one-half marks in the obligatory course in Mathematics and Mechanics, Fortification and Artillery, and one-half of the total aggregate of the marks allotted to all the obligatory subjects.

37. No voluntary subject shall gain a cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of at least one-third of the marks assigned to that portion of it in which he is examined. The marks gained in the voluntary subjects will be added to those obtained in the obligatory subjects to make a second total, according to which cadets shall be finally placed.

38. The periodical Examinations will be entirely conducted by Examiners independent of the Academy, the whole of the marks, except those reserved for note-books and drawing being allotted according to their results.

39. No person whatever belonging to the Royal Military Academy is to receive a present from any cadet, or from the relations or friends of any cadet.

EDWARD LUGARD.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

GENERAL NOTE.

The following statement of limits of age and subjects of examination is correct according to the latest information; it would however, that when vacancies, particularly in the class subject to open competition, are filled up, the rules ... more or less with the two main ... pages 5 and 8. There is, how- ... these two schemes, and so ... between them, that ... of the New ... will

...
relation ...
will not be entir...
prevails, there is less ...

ADMIRALTY.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks .. ..
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office ..
Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Dire...
 Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen ...
 Department of the Chief Constructor of the Navy .. ..
Examiners of Store Accounts .. ..
Assistant Dispensers .. ..
Second-class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office) .. ..
Schoolmasters .. ..
Clerk of Works .. ..
Foremen of Works at Dockyards .. ..

* See note as to alterations, above.
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in ... marked (t).

Store Issuers	—	to	50
Artificers and Workmen	21	,,	35
Engineer Students	15	,,	16
Dockyard Apprentices	$13\frac{3}{4}$	,,	15
Messengers	21	,,	40
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	,,	35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS, WHITEHALL:

(t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
(t) 4. Précis.
(t) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.
6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, CONTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.):

(t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
(t) 4. Précis.
(t) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME:

(t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(t) 4. English Composition.
(t) 5. Précis.

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS AND GREENWICH HOSPITAL:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.
3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
4. English Composition.
5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

6. English History.
7. Euclid (Books I.—IV. and VI. and first 21 Prop. of XI.).
8. Algebra.
9. Plane Trigonometry.
10. Differential and Integral Calculus (Elementary) and Plane, Co-ordinate Geometry (Elementary).
11. Mechanics and Hydrostatics (Elementary).

They will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them :—

12. Plane Trigonometry (Analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry.
13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.
14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations.
15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
16. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading,
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the candidates) :—
   English History;
   Geography;
   Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   Latin.

VII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Map and Chart Projection.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Topographical Plan Drawing.

Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).

VIII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common Logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane; text-book, Dr. Woolley's].

4. Précis.
5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron).
6. Laying off Ships.
7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability.
8. Designs for Ships.
9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.

IX. Draughtsmen in Steam Branch of the Department of the Controller of the Navy:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Root).
3. Mechanical Drawing.

X. Examiners of Store Accounts:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mensuration.

XI. Assistant Dispensers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

XII. Second-class Computers in Nautical Almanac Office:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).

XIII. Clerks of the Works:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mensuration of Plane Surfaces and Simple Solids.
4. Practical Geometry.
5. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract.
6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings.
7. Measurement of builder's work.
8. Estimating builder's work.
9. Artificer's work (nature of the tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work).
10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains.

XIV. Foremen of Works in a Dockyard:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

XV. Store Issuers:

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XVI. Engineer Students:

(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
7. French translation.

XVII. Dockyard Apprentices:

(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic.
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).

XVIII. Mounted Coast Guard Men:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

First Lord	£5000
3 Naval Lords (together)	4000
Civil Lord	1000
Financial Secretary	2000
Permanent Secretary (with house)	1500
Private Secretary	300
Chief of the Staff for Coast Guard Business, &c.	571

Department of the Secretary.

Chief Clerk	1000*l.*	rising to	£1100
6 First-class Clerks	650*l.*	"	900
12 Second-class Clerks	350*l.*	"	550
18 Third-class Clerks, 1st Section	250*l.*	"	350
18 Third-class Clerks, 2nd Section	100*l.*	"	250
4 Digest Writers	200*l.*	"	350
Librarian	150*l.*	"	250

Department of the Controller of the Navy.

Assistant Controller			£1000
2 First-class Clerks, 1st Section	670*l.*	rising to	800
1 " 2nd Section	520*l.*	"	650
6 Second-class Clerks	315*l.*	"	500
8 Third-class Clerks	100*l.*	"	300
Coast Guard Clerk	315*l.*	"	500
Writers, and Clerks employed as Writers			1764

(*p*) Candidates will be required to obtain one-fifth of the marks assigned to the subjects distinguished by this mark.

Constructive and Engineering Department.

Chief Constructor of the Navy		£1200
3 Assistant ditto		600
Surveyor and Inspector of Contract Work		752
Engineer Assistant		750
Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat		706
Visiting Timber Inspector		600
2 Examiners of Dockyard Work (together)		800
Chief Draughtsman	400*l.* to	500
2 Second-class ditto	300*l.* „	400
7 Third-class ditto	180*l.* „	300
2 Modellers at 10*s.* a day.		

Department of the Accountant-General.

Accountant-General		£1300
2 Deputies (each)		1000
5 Chief Clerks		850
41 Senior Clerks	400*l.* to	600
93 Clerks	100*l.* „	300
Writers, and Clerks employed as Writers		16,314
Inspector of Yard Accounts		650
A "Foreman of the Yard," employed for Manufacturing Accounts		400

In the other Departments.

Superintendent of Naval Stores		£800
„ Victualling		850
„ Contracts		1000
Medical Director-General		1300
Director of Transports		1200
„ Engineer and Architectural Works		1300
2 Assistant „	at salaries from 500*l.* to	700
1 Examiner of Accounts, &c.	„ 600*l.* „	700
Draughtsman	„ 200*l.* „	300
Inspector	„ 300*l.* „	350
8 Clerks in these branches	„ 400*l.* „	600
30 „	„ 100*l.* „	300
6 Clerks and others	„ 250*l.* „	800
Writers, and Clerks employed as Writers		5882

Messengers, &c.

Office-keeper at Whitehall	200*l.* rising to	£250
Hall Porter	130*l.* „	150
Head Messenger for other buildings		150
11 First-class Messengers	100*l.* rising to	120
39 Messengers	75*l.* „	95
Commissionaires, &c., and Messengers on former establishment		4683

Legal Department.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Advocate-General of the Office of Lord High Admiral (in addition to fees)	13	6	8
Counsel and Judge-Advocate (in addition to fees)	100	0	0
Solicitor for the Admiralty	1600	0	0
Allowance for Clerks	1300	0	0

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.

Astronomer Royal		£1000
Chief Assistant	500*l.* to	600
5 Assistants	250*l.* „	450
Superintendent—Magnetic and Meteorological Department	400*l.* „	500
Assistant ditto	180*l.* „	250
Supernumerary Computers (together)		500

OBSERVATORY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Astronomer		£600
2 Assistants	250*l.* and	400
Clerks and Computers (together)		262
2 Assistants, Magnetic and Meteorological Department,	100*l.* and	150

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Superintendent		£500
11 Computers	70*l.* to	300

HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hydrographer		£1000
9 Assistants (2 Civil and 7 Naval) (together)		4533
Superintendent of Charts		400
6 Draughtsmen	150*l.* to	400
4 Messengers and Packers	75*l.* „	120

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The duties are chiefly performed by Naval Officers.

*HOME NAVAL YARDS.**

There are five Superintendents who are Naval Officers, and are so paid and receive additional civil allowance.

24 Master Shipwrights, Engineers, and Master Attendants, &c. at salaries varying from 400*l.* to £700

5 Assistants, &c.	„ 250*l.* „	500
6 Clerks of Works	190*l.* rising „	300
14 Cashiers, Storekeepers, &c.	450*l.* „	700

* Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, Pembroke, and Haulbowline *Dockyards*. Royal Victoria, Royal Clarence, Royal William, Haulbowline *Victualling Yards*, and Deptford and Woolwich *Store Yards*.

27 Senior Clerks	315*l.* rising to	£450
89 Clerks	90*l.* „	300
Writers, and Clerks employed as Writers		14,915
33 Foremen of the Yard (two of these receive 300*l.*)	150*l.* to	250
46 other Foremen	120*l.* „	225
11 Master Smiths and Riggers	200*l.* „	250
7 Boatswains	one at 150*l.*, the rest at	220
9 Leading Men, Inspectors, &c.	100*l.* to	120
9 Draughtsmen, &c.	90*l.* „	300
11 Medical Officers	255*l.* „	602
5 Chaplains (one at 400*l.*)		350
8 Schoolmasters	100*l.* to	360
2 Assistant Chemists, &c.	one at 100*l.*, the other at	275

Number of Workmen authorized as the Establishments at the several Naval Yards.

Deptford	55	Royal Clarence	74
Woolwich	5	Royal William	72
Chatham	1350	Haulbowline	12
Sheerness	872		
Portsmouth	1614	Total number	6805
Devonport	1797		
Pembroke	755	Total cost	£451,007
Royal Victoria	199		

*NAVAL YARDS ABROAD.**

The principal officer is usually a Naval Officer with, in some cases, a civil allowance; and in some cases this office forms only a subordinate part of his duties.

1 Clerk in charge		£350
8 Cashiers, Storekeepers, &c.	500*l.* to	800
2 Master Shipwrights, &c.	one at 500*l.*, one at	550
4 Engineers	365*l.* to	550
3 Clerks of Works	250*l.* „	350
4 Foremen	160*l.* „	212
3 Inspectors, &c.	120*l.* „	160
2 Boatswains	137*l.* „	230
1 Master Baker		175
6 Clerks	315*l.* to	450
21 Clerks	90*l.* „	300
Writers, and Clerks employed as Writers		5201

In most cases an allowance of 50*l.* a year is made to the Clerks to meet the increased cost of living.

* *Dockyards.*—Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalie, Singapore, Hong Kong, Esquimalt, Shanghai.
Victualling Yards.—Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, Ascension, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Barbadoes, Auckland, Trincomalie, Hong Kong, Esquimalt.

ADMIRALTY COURT (ENGLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks in Registrar's Office	17 to 35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17 ,, 30
Messengers	20 ,, 35
Ushers	20 ,, 40
Superintendents of Shipkeepers, and Shipkeepers	20 ,, 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in Registrar's Office:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
   Latin or a Modern Language;*
   The leading points of English or Modern History;
   Geography;
   Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. Clerks in Marshal's Office:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. Messengers and Ushers:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Superintendent of Shipkeepers, and Shipkeepers.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Registrar, besides allowance of 495*l.* for Slave Trade matters					£1600
Assistant Registrar	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a year to	1200
Chief Clerk	600*l.*	,,	25*l.*	,,	700
3 First-class Clerks	350*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	500
5 Second-class Clerks	200*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	300
8 Third-class Clerks	80*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Clerk for Slave Trade matters	250*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	300
4 Messengers, &c.				60*l.* to	100

* In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Marshal		£700
3 Clerks	80*l.* to	300
Superintendent of Shipkeepers	120*l.* rising 5*l.* a year „	150
1 Shipkeeper		60
1 Messenger		60
Secretary to the Judge		300
Usher		150

ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks in Registrar's and Marshal's Offices, and Clerks in Court .. 17 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S AND MARSHAL'S OFFICES, AND CLERKS IN COURT:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Indexing.
4. Comparison of copies with originals.
5. English Composition.
6. (For Clerks in Court) Shorthand.

Salaries.

Registrar		£500
Marshal		400
4 Clerks	90*l.* to	400

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nominations in the Gift of the Trustees.

Limits of Age.

Assistants	18 to 30
Junior Assistants	17 „ 25
Attendants	18 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. ASSISTANTS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

5. Geography.
6. British History.
7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

II. Junior Assistants:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

Salaries.

Principal Librarian and Secretary		£1200
Assistant Secretary		500
Accountant	320*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	500
1 Superintendent of Natural History		800
5 Keepers of Departments		600
8 ditto		500
6 Assistant ditto		450
15 Senior Assistants (Upper Section)	320*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	400
43 Ditto (Lower Section) from 150*l.* rising 15*l.* (some 10*l.*)	,,	310
28 Junior Assistants	90*l.* rising 10*l.* ,,	100
60 First-class Attendants	100*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	120
79 Second-class ditto	60*l.* ,, 4*l.* ,,	100
Clerk of the Works	130*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	160
2 Messengers	100*l.* to	150
Resident Fireman		100
Writers		150

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Open Competition.

Junior clerks, limits of age and subjects of examination as prescribed for *Class II.*, page 8.

Salaries.

Chief Commissioner		£1500
2 Commissioners		1200
Secretary		800
4 Inspectors		800
Chief Clerk	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	750
3 First-class Clerks (Senior Division)	550*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	650
4 ditto (Junior Division)	400*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	550
3 Second-class ditto (Senior Division)	300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	400
6 ditto (Junior Division)	200*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	300
8 Third-class ditto	90*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200

SALARIES—*continued.*

Registrar of Accounts	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£650
Accountant	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
Record-keeper	200*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
Office-keeper (with wife as housekeeper)	.. ..	120
2 Messengers	60*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to	80
Copying Clerks, &c...	.. ..	1700

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 25
Messengers	20 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.

Salaries.

Chief Secretary, with allowance for fuel	.. ..	£4425
Under Secretary	.. ..	2000
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Council	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	1000
2 First-class Clerks	600*l.* „ 20*l.* „	800
5 Second-class ditto..	315*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
8 Third-class ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Private Secretary to Chief Secretary, with allowance for rent	..	420
Ditto to Under ditto	.. ..	100
Draftsman of Bills for Irish Government	.. ..	600
Librarian	.. ..	150
Superintendent of Messengers	.. ..	200
11 Messengers, &c.	.. .. 80*l.* to	120

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 23
Supplementary Clerks	16 „ 20
Messengers and Porters	21 „ 35
Labourers	21 „ 30
Boy Messengers	13 „ 15

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. Supplementary Clerks.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Digesting and tabulating accounts and returns.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

Salaries.

First Commissioner		£1500
Second ditto		1200
Secretary		800
Registrar		700
5 Senior Clerks	300*l.* rising by 15*l.* a year to	500
6 Junior ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
8 Supplementary ditto	80*l.* „ 5*l.* „	200
†Senior Permanent Examiner		700
Second ditto	500*l.* rising by 25*l.* a year to	600
Office-keeper		120
8 Messengers, &c.	60*l.* rising by 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to	80
2 Boy Messengers		7*s.* to 10*s.* a week
1 Labourer		21*s.* to 25*s.* a week
30 Writers,	*viz.* men at 10*d.* an hour, Boys at 4*d.* to 6*d.* an hour	

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).
† Other Examiners are employed when required.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 25
Ceylon Writers, Straits Settlements Cadets, and Hong Kong Cadets	20 " 23
Messengers	21 " 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis, or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches, Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON, HONG KONG CADETS, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADETS.

A. *Obligatory:*—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Latin, and one of the following Languages,—Greek, French, German, Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).

B. *Optional:*—

5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Ancient or Modern History, and Geography.

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

7. Elements of Constitutional and International Law and Political Economy.
8. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

Salaries.

The Secretary of State		£5000
1 Under Secretary		2000
1 Under Secretary		1500
2 Assistant Under Secretaries		1200
Chief Clerk	1000*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1250
*4 Senior Clerks	700*l.* „ 25*l.* „	1000
8 Assistant Clerks	350*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
13 Junior Clerks	100*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
Private Secretary to Secretary of State		300
Second ditto ditto		150
2 Private Secretaries to Under Secretaries		150
1 Private Secretary to Assistant Under Secretary		150
Accountant and Examiner	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	700
Senior Assistant	250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
Junior ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
Clerk for Parliamentary Papers		156
8 other Clerks	100*l.* to	350
First Office-keeper		220
Second Office-keeper	150*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	200
2 Office Porters		120
2 Extra Porters		100
1 Messenger		104
5 Queen's Messengers	at 150*l.* and	227
Copying Clerks, &c.	together	1900

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountants	19 to 25
Messengers	25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French (Translation).
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

* The First Senior Clerk has 200*l.* additional.

II. Assistant to Accountant.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Salaries.

The Clerk of the House		£2000
Clerk Assistant		1500
Second ditto		1000
4 Principal Clerks	850*l.* rising by 25*l.* a year to	1000
6 Senior Clerks	650*l.* " 15*l.* "	800
12 Assistant Clerks	300*l.* " 15*l.* "	600
12 Junior Clerks	100*l.* " 10*l.* "	250
Accountant		710
Assistant ditto		200
Superintendent of Copying Office		150
8 Messengers	together	729

Allowances are also made to several of the Clerks for special duties.

First Doorkeeper in the Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms		800
Second ditto		250
2 Messengers	at 200*l.* and	300
10 Messengers	100*l.* rising by 10*l.* a year to	200
24 Office-keepers, Watchmen, &c.	52*l.* to	105

There are also other special officers.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Inspector-General's Office :—Clerks (Open Competition, Class II.).

Messengers	20 to 35
Cadets of Constabulary	21 " 26
If sons of Constabulary Officers	18 " 26

Subjects of Examination.

Inspector-General's Office.

Clerks (Open Competition, Class II.).

Cadets of Constabulary.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Percentages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland).

Salaries.

Inspector-General		£1500
Deputy ditto		1000
3 Assistant ditto	at 500*l.* and	600
Chief Clerk	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
4 Senior Clerks	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
15 Junior ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
6 Messengers	52*l.* to	90
Receiver		100
Storekeeper		291

5 County Inspectors	£350
22 ditto	300
8 ditto	270
6 Sub-Inspectors	230
83 ditto	200
23 ditto	162
66 ditto	150
71 ditto	125

75 Magistrates:—20 at 500*l.*; 32 at 400*l.*; 23 at 300*l.*

CONVICT SERVICE.

The Home Secretary has the Nominations in England and Scotland, in Ireland the Clerkships are open to Competition.

Limits of Age.

ENGLAND.

Secretary	30 to 45
Deputy Governors	25 „ 45
Clerks in Prisons	18 „ 40
Ditto in Directors' Office	18 „ 25
Messengers in ditto	20 „ 40
Stewards	25 „ 42
Schoolmasters	25 „ 40
Assistant Messengers in Prisons	14 „ 20
Messengers in Prisons	24 „ 40
Assistant Warders and Civil Guards	24 „ 42
Scripture Readers and Compounders	24 „ 40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25 „ 40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	23 „ 40

SCOTLAND.

Assistant Clerks	18 to 30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18 „ 40
Stewards	25 „ 42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25 „ 40
Male Teachers	20 „ 40
Female Warders	24 „ 36
Male Warders and Messengers	25 „ 40

IRELAND.

Clerks	18 to 25
Draughtsmen Clerks	18 „ 35
Messengers	20 „ 35
Stewards	25 „ 42
Clerks in Prisons	18 „ 40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	24 „ 42
Matrons	23 „ 42
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks	23 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

ENGLAND.

I. Secretary:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

II. Deputy Governors:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. Clerks, Directors' Office:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Translation from French or another Modern Language.

IV. Clerks, in Prisons:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. Stewards:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the candidate:—
   (a) English History;
   (b) Geography;
   (c) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (d) Latin.*

VII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISONS:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VIII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading,
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS:

1 Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. COMPOUNDERS:

1. Reading Manuscript.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. MATRONS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XII. ASSISTANT WARDERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

* In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

XIII. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. CIVIL GUARDS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS:

(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England.)

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

VII. FEMALE WARDERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. MALE WARDERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES:

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

III. STEWARDS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. STEWARDS' CLERKS:

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

V. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

VI. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, AND MATRONS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VII. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman		£1200
3 Directors		800
Secretary	400*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	500
Accountant	400*l.* „ 15*l.* „	550
Store ditto	350*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
3 Clerks	280*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
4 ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
Clerk and Draughtsman	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Agent for Discharged Convicts		100
Clerk of Works		400
2 Messengers	65*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to	75
Housekeeper		40

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Secretary		£700
Chief Clerk	300*l.* to	350
Assistant ditto		100
Messenger		70

INSPECTORS' OFFICE (IRELAND).

2 Inspectors of Prisons	together	£1871
Chief Clerk	350*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	450
2 Clerks	90*l.* „	230

DIRECTORS' OFFICE (IRELAND).

2 Directors	600*l.* rising to	£800
1 Inspector		450
Secretary and Accountant	350*l.* to	450
5 Clerks	80*l.* „	300

OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Governors, Deputy Governors, and Superintendents, *viz.*:—

12 at salaries	from 400*l.* to	£700
13 „	„ 300*l.* „	400
5 „	„ 120*l.* „	300
23 Clerks	140*l.* rising to	190
48 ditto	80*l.* „	130
13 Clerks and Stewards	150*l.* to	300
13 ditto	60*l.* „	130

* Brixton, Chatham, Dartmoor, Fulham, Millbank, Parkhurst, Pentonville, Portland, Portsmouth, Woking, Perth, Mountjoy, Lusk, Spike Island.

SALARIES—*continued.*

16 Schoolmasters	130*l.* rising to £160
26 ditto	80*l.* „ 125
9 ditto	60*l.* to 120
20 Schoolmistresses	55*l.* „ 80
62 Warders	63*l.* rising to 78
245 ditto	54*l.* „ 66
570 ditto	51*l.* „ 61
174 ditto	45*l.* to 62
9 ditto	70*l.* „ 100
10 Civil Guards	48
139 ditto	43
28 matrons	50*l.* rising to 62
184 ditto	30*l.* to 48
5 ditto	75*l.* „ 120

Rations are given in all cases. There are also several professional officers, such as Chaplains, Doctors, &c., together with a numerous class of workmen.

COPYHOLD INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION.

Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Assistant Record-keepers	18 to 25
Architectural Surveyor	21 „ 35
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, and Assistants in the Survey Department	— „ 35
Messengers	20 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND ASSISTANT RECORD-KEEPERS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Plan Drawing.

Salaries.

3 Commissioners	.. ..	£1500
1 Resident Assistant Commissioner	700*l.* rising by 50*l.* a year to	1000
1 ditto	500*l.* „ 25*l.* „	700
5 Clerks of the 1st Class	300*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
10 Clerks of the 2nd Class	100*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
Record-keeper	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
2 Assistant ditto	80*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
Office-keeper	.. ..	100
3 Messengers	60*l.* rising by 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to	80
8 Surveyors, &c.	.. .. 100*l.* to	350
2 Assistant Commissioners	.. 3*l.* a day when employed	
3 Draughtsmen	.. 10*s.* „ „	
For copying, &c.	.. ..	1900

COUNTY COURTS.

Open Competition.

Clerks to Registrar of County Court Judgments .. Limits of age, 18 to 25

Subjects of Examination.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Indexing.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

Salaries.

Superintendent of County Court Department (Treasury)	700*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£900
	Further allowance ..	300
Assistant	350*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
6 Clerks	200*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
Registrar of County Court Judgments	.. ..	700
2 Clerks	.. .. 100*l.* to	350
17 Treasurers	.. .. 700*l.* and	850
17 Clerks to ditto	.. .. 150*l.* to	250

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Second-class and Junior Clerks	21 to 31
Messenger	21 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.*

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

Salaries.

2 Examiners	900*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a year to	£1000
1 First-class Clerk	300*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	450
3 Second-class Clerks	175*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
3 Third-class ditto	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150

CUSTOMS.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.

Clerks*	17 to 25
Solicitor's Clerks	17 „ 30
Draughtsmen in the office of Surveyor of Tonnage	17 „ 35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20 „ 25
Messengers	20 „ 35
Housekeepers	25 „ 45
Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners	20 „ 30
Quarantine Boys	14 „ 16

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Elements of Criminal Law.
5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

II. *Other Clerks, Examining Officers and Gaugers:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

III. Draughtsmen in the Office of the Surveyor of Tonnage:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Shipbuilding, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing, and Displacement.

IV. Out-door Officers:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different weights and measures).

V. Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners and Boys.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

THE BOARD.

The Chairman	£2000
Deputy ditto	1600
3 Commissioners	1200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary	1200*l*., after 5 years	£1400
Assistant ditto	800*l*. rising 25*l*. a year to	1000
8 Committee Clerks	600*l*. " 25*l*. "	700
4 Principal ditto	420*l*. " 20*l*. "	550
6 First-class Clerks	280*l*. " 15*l*. "	400
8 Second-class ditto	100*l*. " 10*l*. "	270
3 Writers	5*s*. 6*d*. to 8*s*. 6*d*. a day	

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor		£2000
2 Assistant Solicitors		800
8 Clerks with fixed salaries	from 150*l*. to	600

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

SALARIES—*continued.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

2 Surveyors-General	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to £1000
Principal Surveyor for Tonnage	500
Draughtsman	200*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to 250
2 ditto	200
Surveyor for Buildings	400*l.* to 500
Professional Clerk	200*l.* „ 300
Clerk of the Works	150

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Controller-General	£1000
Assistant ditto	600*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to 700
3 Principal Clerks	470*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 550
3 ditto	380*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 450
10 First-class ditto	250*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 350
24 Second-class ditto	80*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 240
25 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to £900
Assistant ditto	550*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 650
2 Principal Clerks	450*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 530
3 ditto	380*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 440
19 First-class ditto	250*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 340
40 Second-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 240
28 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

JERQUER'S BRANCH.

Principal Clerk (Second Section)	360*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to £400
3 First-class Clerks	250*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 340
6 Second-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 240
3 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

LONG ROOM.

Collector	£1000
Assistant	600*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to 700
3 Principals of Branches	470*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 550
6 Principal Clerks	380*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 450
13 First-class ditto	250*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 350
30 Second-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 240
10 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

SALARIES—*continued.*

SEARCHER'S OFFICE.*

Principal	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to £500
Principal Clerk	310*l.* „ 15*l.* „ 350
6 First-class Clerks	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 300
12 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 220
14 Third-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 140
6 Extra Clerks	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week
2 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

CUSTOM HOUSE AND VICTORIA DOCKS.*

Controller	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to £500
Assistant ditto	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 400
1 Principal Clerk	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 400
4 ditto	310*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 350
12 First-class Clerks	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 300
25 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 220
21 Third-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 140
13 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day
4 Extra Clerks	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week

TEA AND EAST INDIA DEPARTMENT.*

Controller	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to £500
Assistant ditto	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 400
4 Principal Clerks	310*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 350
12 First-class ditto	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 300
24 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 220
26 Third-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 140
6 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day
2 Extra Clerks	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week

LONDON DOCKS.*

Controller	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to £500
Assistant ditto	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „ 400
3 Principal Clerks	310*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 350
11 First-class ditto	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 300
21 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „ 220
24 Third-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to 140
4 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day
4 Extra Clerks	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week

* These salaries are being revised, and will probably be increased.

SALARIES—*continued.*

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

Controller	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£500
Assistant ditto	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „	400
1 Principal Clerk	310*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
4 First-class Clerks	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
8 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	220
10 Third-class ditto ..	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to	140
3 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day	
6 Extra Clerks	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week	

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS.

Controller	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£500
Assistant ditto	360*l.* „ 20*l.* „	400
1 Principal Clerk	310*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
5 First-class Clerks	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
11 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	220
13 Third-class ditto ..	80*l.* rising 5*l.* for 2 years; then 10*l.* to	140
Extra Clerk	30*s.* to 40*s.* a week	

Medical Inspector	700*l.*; after 5 years	£800
Surgeon at Gravesend		175

Controller of Out-door Department ..	600*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£700
2 Inspectors-General		600
Assistant ditto		550
6 First-class Surveyors		500
8 Second-class ditto		450
7 Assistant ditto, First-class		400
9 „ Second „		350
17 Examining Officers, First-class		300
18 „ Second „		250
22 „ Third „		200
30 „ Fourth „		160
37 „ Fifth „		140
51 „ Sixth „		120
2 Measurers of Shipping		250
Registrar of Out-door Officers	120*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	150
50 Out-door Officers, First-class		101
100 „ Second „		91
150 „ Third „		81
240 „ Fourth „		76
280 „ Fifth „		71
Principal Inspector of Gaugers		500
4 Inspectors, First-class		450
6 „ Second „		400

SALARIES—*continued.*

5 Gaugers, First-class	£350
8 „ Second „	300
12 „ Third „	250
16 „ Fourth „	200
22 „ Fifth „	150
29 „ Sixth „	125
40 Watermen, First-class	71
50 „ Second „	66
60 „ Third „	61
5 Watchmen, First-class	66
6 „ Second „	61
9 „ Third „	56
1 Constable	80
3 ditto	70
Housekeeper and Storekeeper	200
2 Doorkeepers	100
1 House Porter	80
Head Messenger	125
14 Messengers, First-class	80
15 „ Second „	75
20 „ Third „	70

CUSTOMS (LIVERPOOL).

Collector		£1800
Chief Clerk	520*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600

LONG ROOM.

2 Principal Clerks	450*l.* rising	20*l.*	a year to	£500
3 Chief ditto	350*l.* „	15*l.*	„	420
6 First-class ditto	240*l.* „	15*l.*	„	320
9 Second-class ditto	160*l.* „	10*l.*	„	220
9 Third-class ditto	80*l.* „	5*l.* for 2 years then 10*l.*		140

WAREHOUSING DEPARTMENT.

Controller and Jerquer	400*l.* rising	20*l.*	a year to	£500
4 Principal Clerks	280*l.* „	10*l.*	„	320
11 First-class ditto	210*l.* „	10*l.*	„	270
22 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „	10*l.*	„	200
25 Third-class ditto	80*l.* „	5*l.* for 2 years then 10*l.*		140

SALARIES—*continued.*

Inspector-General of the Out-door Department	£600
4 Surveyors	400*l.* to 550
6 Assistant Surveyors	375
6 ditto	350
12 Examining Officers, First-class	300
15 " Second "	250
18 " Third "	200
21 " Fourth "	150
24 " Fifth "	130
28 " Sixth "	110
32 " Seventh "	100
45 Out-door Officers, First-class	96
65 " Second "	86
95 " Third "	81
130 " Fourth "	76
165 " Fifth "	71
17 Boatmen, First-class	66
21 " Second "	61
27 " Third "	56
Principal Coast Officer at Garston	100
Housekeeper	120
6 Watchmen	52*l.* to 60
13 Writers	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* a day

The total number of persons employed in the Service of Her Majesty's Customs is thus divided:

London	1990
United Kingdom, except London	3441
Total	5431

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.

Clerks*	18 to 25
Ditto in Police Courts (Class II.).	
Messengers	20 " 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. *CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. CLERKS IN POLICE COURTS:

Class II., with French.

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

Salaries.

2 Commissioners					£800
Recorder of Dublin					1476
5 Magistrates					800
2 Chief Clerks in Police Courts	250*l.*	rising	15*l.*	a year to	350
11 Second-class ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	230
Accountant	350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	500
Finance Clerk	210*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	320
Registrar of Cars	210*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	320
5 Clerks in Commissioners' Office	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

Senior Clerks	21 to 35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16 „ 30
Office-keeper	25 „ 45
Messenger and Porter	21 „ 30

Subjects of Examination.

Clerks and Temporary Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*†
8. French or one other Language.*†

Salaries.‡

Secretary	900*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a year to	£1000
Assistant ditto	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Accountant	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	700
5 First-class Clerks, Senior Division	500*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	600
4 ditto Junior ditto	400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
7 Second-class ditto, Senior ditto	300*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
13 ditto Junior ditto	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
26 Third-class ditto	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
Office-keeper					120
2 Messengers					80

* In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In cases specially selected by the Board a second modern language may be substituted for Latin, or subject No. 8 may be replaced by Greek.

‡ These salaries are not published in the estimates, and are here reprinted from the first edition.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Emigration Officers	25 to 45
Assistant ditto	25 „ 55
Permanent Clerks	18 „ 25
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17 „ 45
Messengers	20 „ 35
Ditto at Outposts	16 „ 25

Subjects of Examination.*

Emigration Officers—No literary Examination; they must, however, possess the requisite professional knowledge.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS:

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.

Salaries.

Chairman		£1200
1 Commissioner		1000
Assistant Secretary	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
Accountant	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
3 First-class Clerks	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
2 Second-class ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Messenger	60*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* „	80
Office-keeper and Housekeeper		120
15 Emigration Officers and Assistants	120*l.* to	350

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 25
Messengers	21 „ 35

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

Subjects of Examination.*

CLERKS:

(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
(t) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

Salaries.

Secretary	800l. rising 50l. a year to	£1000
6 Inspectors, 1st Section	670l. " 20l. "	800
7 ditto 2nd "	520l. " 20l. "	650
34 Senior Examiners	315l. " 15l. "	500
67 Junior ditto	100l. " {15l. / 10l.} "	300
Private Secretary		100
Office-keeper	120l. rising 5l. a year to	170
Housekeeper		50
10 Messengers	80l. rising {5l. / 2l. 10s.} a year to	110
4 Porters		27s. and 30s. a week
Writers		660

FISHERIES (IRELAND) INSPECTORS' OFFICE.

Limits of Age and Subjects of Examination, nothing fixed.

Salaries.

3 Inspectors		£600
First Clerk	150l. rising 15l. a year to	250
Second Clerk	80l. " 10l. "	140
Messenger		52

FISHERY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Board.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	17 to 25
Fishery Officers	21 " 35
Porters	21 " 40

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (t).

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. Fishery Officers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

Salaries.

Secretary		£524
4 Clerks	90*l.* to	320
Inspector		261
Assistant ditto		210
26 Fishery Officers	100*l.* to	180

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 24
Attachés	20 „ 26
Consuls	25 „ 50
Translators to Missions	25 „ 55
Interpreters in Japan	25 „ 50
Assistants in Japan	20 „ 30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18 „ 24
Foreign Service Messengers	25 „ 35
Extra Clerks	17 „ 24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25 „ 45
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department	17 „ 45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c.	— „ 40
Housekeepers	— „ 50

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

Obligatory:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. French.
6. Latin.
7. German Translation.
8. General Intelligence Exercise.

Optional:—

9. German Composition, Speaking, and Reading MS.
10. Geography, and History of Europe from 1783 to 1847.
11. Constitutional History of England, Hallam and May.
12. Euclid, Books I. to IV.
13. Greek.
14. Italian, or Spanish.

II. Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Punctuation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Exchange).
3. Geography.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (elementary).
5. French Translation.

III. Attachés:

1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence.
3. Précis Writing.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).

Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

5. French (Grammar, and Translation into English).
6. German (Grammar).
7. Geography.
8. Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals).
10. Euclid (Book I.).
11. Constitutional History of England.

A second Examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.

Second Examination—

1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis Writing.
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation).
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).

If the candidate between his first and second Examination has not resided a reasonable time, twelve months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute or German some other foreign language besides French.

5. Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. Political Economy.
7. Maritime and International Law.
8. A general report on the commerce and political relations of the several countries in which they have resided. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners that they are competent to draw up such a report; and they must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

IV. Consuls and Vice-Consuls:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. French (written and spoken).
5. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
6. British Mercantile and Commercial Law (Smith's).

V. Interpreters and Assistants in Japan:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

VI. Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VII. Foreign Service Messengers:*

1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VIII. Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

IX. Extra Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

* Candidates must be "able to ride, and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

X. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French translation.

XII. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, DOOR PORTERS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

XIII. HOUSEKEEPERS:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

Salaries.

The Secretary of State					£5000
Permanent Under Secretary					2000
Political Under Secretary					1500
Assistant ditto					1500
Chief Clerk	1000*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a year to	1250
7 Senior Clerks	700*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	1000
8 Assistant ditto	550*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	650
10 First-class Junior ditto	350*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	545
9 Second-class ditto	150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
6 Third-class ditto	100*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150
Librarian and Keeper of the Papers	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Sub-Librarian	400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
3 Clerks in Librarian's Department	250*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	360
4 „ „	100*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	240
Superintendent of Treaty Department	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Assistant ditto	400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
Clerk ditto	250*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	360
8 Clerks Chief Clerk's Department	100*l.*	„	..	„	500
6 Temporary Clerks in Librarian's Department				at 140*l.* and	200
Translator					500
Private Secretary					300
Ditto to Parliamentary Under Secretary					150
Précis Writer					300
Printer					150
12 Office-keepers, &c.				from 100*l.* to	230
4 Porters, &c.				„ 52*l.* „	94

SALARIES—*continued.*

FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

13 Queen's Foreign Service Messengers (besides 1*l.* a day whilst abroad)		£400
8 Queen's Home Service Messengers	at 200*l.* and	250
5 Secretaries of Embassy	from 900*l.* to	1100
20 ditto Legation	" 400*l.* "	950
5 ditto Oriental, &c.	" 600*l.* "	1200
34 Second Secretaries	" 250*l.* "	500
14 Third ditto		150
11 Interpreters in China, &c.	from 500*l.* to	700
30 Assistant ditto	" 300*l.* "	400
Student Interpreters		200

CONSULS.

10 with salaries and allowances for rent and expenses	from 1600*l.* to	£3100
27	" 1050*l.* "	1500
31	not exceeding	1000
34		800
44		600
66		400
35		200

The above statement does not include rent, &c., in China, Japan, or Siam.

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Limits of Age.

Clerks and Writing Clerks .. .. 16 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

Salaries.

3 Clerks of Rules, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer ..	700*l.* rising	25*l.* a year to	£900
3 Pleadings and Record Assistants ..	600*l.* "	20*l.* "	700
3 Chief Clerks	400*l.* "	20*l.* "	500
6 First-class Clerks	250*l.* "	15*l.* "	350
6 Second ditto	200*l.* "	10*l.* "	250
6 Third ditto	150*l.* "	10*l.* "	200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Limits of Age.

Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar	25 to 35
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers	16 „ 25

Subjects of Examination.

CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANT REGISTRAR:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Law relating to Friendly Societies.

CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

Salaries.

Assistant Registrar* (England)		£500
4 Clerks	from 80*l.* to	300
Registrar (Scotland)		150
Ditto (Ireland)		150

HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY (ENGLAND).

Limits of Age.

Registrar	30 to 45
Clerks	18 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

REGISTRAR:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar	£350 to 450
2 Clerks	100

* The office of Registrar is provisionally held by the Assistant-Solicitor to the Treasury, at a salary of 400*l.*

HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar *		£100
2 Clerks	at 65*l.* and	85

HOME OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 25
Accountant	23 " 35
Extra Clerks	17 " 35
Office-keepers	30 " 45
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers	20 " 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.†

II. ACCOUNTANT:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

III. EXTRA CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.

* The duties are discharged by one of the Directors of Prisons.
† In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

Salaries.

Secretary of State	..	£5000
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	..	1500
Permanent ditto	..	2000
Counsel	..	1000
Chief Clerk	1000*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1200
3 Senior Clerks	700*l.* „ 25*l.* „	1000
8 Second-class Clerks	350*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
8 Third-class ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Clerk for Appointments and Signet business	..	600
Accountant	250*l.* rising 10*l.* (after 8 years 15*l.*) a year to	400
Private Secretary to Secretary of State	..	300
Assistant ditto	..	100
Ditto to Parliamentary Under Secretary	..	150
10 Extra Clerks	from 100*l.* to	400
Writers	..	200
6 Queen's Messengers	at 150*l.* and	197
2 Chamber Keepers	150*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	200
6 Office Porters	from 60*l.* to	120

INDIA OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Copying Clerks, and Junior Book-keeper in the Military Funds Department	18 to 25
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18 „ 35
Labourers in Store Department	18 „ 35
Senior Assistants in India Audit Office	21 „ 35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16 „ 28

Subjects of Examination.*

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

† For the Accountant-General's Department the 'Elements of Book-keeping' is to be substituted for précis-writing. For the Store Department, 'Précis or Book-keeping' may be taken at the option of the candidate.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. COPYING CLERKS, AND JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER IN MILITARY FUNDS DEPARTMENT:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

IV. ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS IN INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Salaries.

Secretary of State	£5000
Under Secretary of State	2000
Ditto	1500
Assistant ditto	1500
15 Members of Council	1200
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	300
Assistant ditto and Précis Writer	150
Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State	150
Clerk of the Council	800

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

6 Secretaries of Departments		£1200
12 Assistants to Secretaries*	700*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	900
17 Senior Clerks	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
25 Junior Clerks	100*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
Statistical Reporter, Searcher of Records, and Agent to the Administrators-General of India	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	1000
Assistant ditto	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
Registrar and Superintendent of Copying Clerks, from 700*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to		900
Despatch Clerk	350*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	650
3 Assistants to Registrar	350*l.* „ 15*l.* „	650
11 Clerks for Copying, &c.	100*l.* „ 15*l.* „	350

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General		£1200
3 Assistants to ditto	one 800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	1000
	two 700*l.* „ 25*l.* „	900
9 Senior Clerks	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
12 Junior Clerks	100*l.* „ 16*l.* „	350

* The three Senior Assistants receiving an extra 100*l.* per annum.

SALARIES—*continued.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Stores		£1200
Chief Clerk	700*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	900
6 Senior Clerks	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
13 Junior Clerks	100*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
Inspector of Stores		800
Assistant ditto	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	650
3 Sub-Inspectors	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	350
12 Examiners	from 150*l.* to	300
8 Assistant ditto	„ 120*l.* „	150

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Librarian		£500
Assistant ditto	120*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	300
Reporter on the Products of India and Keeper of Museum		600
4 Assistants to ditto	from 150*l.* to	450
Clerk of the Works, besides commission on large works		400
Draughtsman and Clerk to ditto	120*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	300

DOORKEEPERS, &c.

1 Head Office-keeper		£200
3 Office-keepers	140*l.* to	150
10 Messengers, 1st class	106*l.* rising 2*l.* a year to	120
22 ditto, 2nd „ (with uniform)	90*l.* „ 2*l.* „	100
30 ditto, 3rd „ „	80*l.* „ 2*l.* „	90
2 Housekeepers	60*l.* and	80

INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor		£1000
1 Senior Inspector	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	700
1 Junior ditto	300*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
2 Examiners	200*l.* „ 16*l.* „	400
4 Junior ditto, 100*l.*, rising 10*l.* for five years, and 15*l.* afterwards to		350

*** A considerable number of Temporary Clerks are also employed besides some special officers.

INLAND REVENUE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Solicitor's Office, London	16 to 30
*Other Clerks	16 " 25
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19 " 25
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19 " 22
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Coal Porters, Hall Porters, Binders, Keeper of Chemicals and Scientific Apparatus, and Will Keepers or Sorters	20 " 35
Chief Coal Porters	30 " 40
Housekeepers	25 " 45
Watchmen	20 " 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. *Clerks in Secretary's Office, Clerks in Legacy Duty Office, Clerks in Accountant-General's Office, and Assistant-Surveyors of Taxes:

(t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(t) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. Junior Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London:

(t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Latin.
6. The general principles of Equity, Common Law, and Conveyancing.
7. The Practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.

III. Second-class Assistants of Excise.—(See page 12.)

IV. Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Office-keepers, Messengers, and Will Keepers or Sorters:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* Clerks in the Receiver-General's Office have been placed under Regulations, *Class II.*
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (t).

V. Housekeepers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Keeper of Chemicals and Scientific Apparatus:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (first three rules).

Salaries.

THE BOARD.

Chairman	£2000
Deputy Chairman	1600
3 Commissioners	1200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

2 Secretaries					£1200
2 Assistant Secretaries					800
6 Committee Clerks	575*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a year to	650
8 First-class ditto	470*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	550
14 Second-class ditto	350*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	450
15 Third-class ditto	220*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	320
10 Fourth-class ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
6 Copyists	80*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	130
Private Secretary to Chairman					100
Ditto Deputy ditto					40

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor					£2000
Assistant Solicitor					1000
4 Chief Clerks	600*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a year to	800
4 First-class ditto	450*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	550
4 Second-class ditto	350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	450
8 Third-class ditto	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
4 Fourth-class ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
1 Supplementary Clerk					100

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver-General					£1000
Chief Clerk	500*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a year to	600
3 First-class Clerks	350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	450
5 Second-class ditto	250*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	350
6 Third-class ditto	150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
4 Fourth-class ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150

SALARIES—*continued.*

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE.

Controller		£1500
Assistant ditto		1000
2 Chief Clerks	600*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	800
2 Superintendents	500*l.* „ 25*l.* „	650
6 Senior Clerks	450*l.* „ 20*l.* „	550
28 First-class ditto	320*l.* „ 15*l.* „	420
30 Second ditto	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
30 Third ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	220
30 Fourth ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	140
8 Keepers of Papers	from 80*l.* to	180

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Controller-General		£1000
Assistant ditto	650*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	750
5 Senior Clerks	520*l.* „ 20*l.* „	620
12 First-class ditto	400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
18 Second-class ditto	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	380
18 Third-class ditto	160*l.* „ 10*l.* „	260
20 Fourth-class ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
Boy in Warrant Room		26

INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

Chief Inspector, besides an allowance of 100*l.*		£800
Assistant ditto		700
4 Inspectors, First-class	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	650
9 ditto, Second-class	550*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
30 Surveyors, First-class	420*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
46 ditto, Second-class	345*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
53 ditto, Third-class	260*l.* „ 10*l.* „	330
60 ditto, Fourth-class	200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
50 Assistant Surveyors	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150

INSPECTORS OF EXCISE.

Principal Inspector	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£900
3 First-class ditto	600*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
2 Second-class ditto	450*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
13 Second-class ditto	360*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
14 Third-class ditto		350
45 Examiners, besides allowances of 40*l.* to 60*l.*		180
1 Diary Assistant	300*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	350

SALARIES—*continued.*

LABORATORY.

Principal	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£700
8 Assistants, &c.	from 70*l.* to	500

REGISTRAR OF WARRANTS OFFICE.

Registrar	370*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£450
8 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	350

SPOILED STAMPS OFFICE.

Examiner	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£700
2 Assistant ditto	400*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
6 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	350

REGISTRAR OF LICENCES AND DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS OFFICE.

Registrar	550*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£650
Chief Clerk	350*l.* „ 20*l.* „	450
9 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	330
4 Copying Clerks		36*s.* a week.

WAREHOUSE.

Principal Warehouse-keeper	550*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a year to	£650
Assistant ditto	425*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
Chief Clerk	320*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	400
6 First-class ditto	230*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
7 Second ditto	150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	220
7 Third ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	140
4 Superintendents (besides an allowance of 20*l.*)	90*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	110
10 Warehousemen, First-class	90*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	110
10 ditto, Second-class	75*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	90
8 Porters	60*l.*	„	2*l.* 10*s.*	„	75
10 Binders, &c., from 14*s.* to 42*s.* a week.					

STAMPING DEPARTMENT.

Controller	700*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£800
Deputy	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
9 Superintendents	from 120*l.* to	360
59 Stampers	„ 75*l.* „	120
23 Junior ditto	„ 40*l.* „	75
To be distributed amongst deserving men		400

SALARIES—*continued.*

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX.

3 Commissioners		£600
4 Clerks, &c.	from 400*l.* to	650
7 Clerks	„ 270*l.* „	400
18 ditto	„ 150*l.* „	270
16 ditto	„ 90*l.* „	140
2 Extra Clerks		£92 12*s.*

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXCISE.

5 Collectors, First-class	700*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£800
15 Second-class Collectors	550*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
44 Third-class ditto	450*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
5 Chief Clerks	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
67 First-class Clerks	190*l.* „ 10*l.* „	220
29 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 5*l.* „	180
65 Third-class ditto	100*l.* „ 5*l.* „	140
64 Supervisors of Foot-walk Districts	260*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
227 ditto Riding ditto*	210*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
216 Officers of Divisions, Senior	160*l.* „ 8*l.* „	200
649 ditto Junior	130*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
770 Officers of Rides†	110*l.* „ 5*l.* „	125
55 First-class Assistants		95
300 Second-class ditto ‡		60
1 Preventive Officer		100
Surveyor, Port of London		350

MESSENGERS, &c.

Office-keeper		£160
Housekeeper		45
Head Messenger		120
2 Messengers		100
9 First-class Messengers	80*l.* rising 2*l.* a year to	90
18 Second-class ditto	70*l.* „ 2*l.* „	80
19 Charwomen		25
23 ditto		30
17 Porters and Labourers	from 54*l.* 12*s.* to	70

* With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 39*l.*
† With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 25*l.*
‡ With an allowance of 2*s.* or 3*s.* a day when actively employed.

INLAND REVENUE (SCOTLAND).

Salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT IN EDINBURGH.

Solicitor and Controller-General		£1600
Assistant Solicitor	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	800
Chief Clerk	475*l.* „ 15*l.* „	550
2 First-class Clerks	350*l.* „ 10*l.* „	450
6 Second-class ditto	250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	320
10 Third-class ditto	160*l.* „ 10*l.* „	240
10 Fourth-class ditto	80*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
8 Messengers, &c.	from 50*l.* to	60
9 Stampers (one rises to 100*l.*)	„ 60*l.* „	75
3 Packers at 15*s.* and 20*s.* a week.		

Inspectors and Surveyors of Taxes.

2 First-class Inspectors	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£550
3 Second-class ditto	450*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
8 First-class Surveyors of Taxes	380*l.* „ 10*l.* „	430
10 Second-class ditto	320*l.* „ 10*l.* „	370
10 Third-class ditto	260*l.* „ 10*l.* „	310
9 Fourth-class ditto	200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
10 Assistants	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150

Out-Door Establishment for Excise.

1 First-class Collector	700*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£800
2 Second-class ditto	550*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
9 Third-class ditto	450*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
1 Chief Clerk	230*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
31 Clerks	.. .. .. from 100*l.* to	220
28 Supervisors of Foot-Walk Districts ..	260*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	300
*48 ditto Riding ditto ..	210*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
99 Officers of Divisions (Senior)	160*l.* „ 8*l.* „	200
226 ditto (Junior)	130*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
†86 Officers of Rides	110*l.* „ 5*l.* „	125
110 First-class Assistants	.. ..	95
114 Second-class ditto‡	.. ..	60
14 Preventive Officers	120*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	150
34 ditto Men, 26*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to 39*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*		

ESTABLISHMENT AT GLASGOW.

Collector, &c.	700*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£800
Chief Clerk	350*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
12 Clerks (one rises to 280*l.*)	.. from 100*l.* to	220
4 Messengers, &c.	„ 30*l.* „	52

* With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 39*l.*
† With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 25*l.*
‡ With an allowance of 2*s.* or 3*s.* a day when actively employed.

INLAND REVENUE (IRELAND).

Salaries.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor		£1500
Chief Clerk	500*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	600
2 First-class Clerks	300*l.* " 20*l.* "	400
2 Second-class ditto	200*l.* " 10*l.* "	280
2 Third-class ditto	90*l.* " 10*l.* "	150

Controller of Stamps Office.

Controller		£800
Chief Clerk		350
3 First-class Clerks	250*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	300
2 Second-class ditto	100*l.* " 5*l.* "	150
Supervisor of Stampers	180*l.* " 5*l.* "	200
Assistant ditto	150*l.* " 5*l.* "	170
3 Tellers		100
5 First-class Stampers	85*l.* rising 3*l.* a year to	100
6 Second-class ditto	60*l.* " 3*l.* "	80
Packer	90*l.* " 5*l.* "	120
Registrar of Warrants	150*l.* " 5*l.* "	170
2 Messengers	from 52*l.* to	60

Income-Tax Office.

Superintendent		£600
Chief Clerk	350*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	400
7 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	250
3 Messengers, &c.	" 40*l.* "	80

Out-Door Establishment for Taxes.

3 Inspectors	from 500*l.* to	£600
3 Clerks to ditto		100
4 First-class Surveyors	420*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	500
4 Second-class ditto	345*l.* " 15*l.* "	400
7 Third-class ditto	260*l.* " 10*l.* "	330
6 Fourth-class ditto	200*l.* " 10*l.* "	250
3 Assistants	90*l.* " 10*l.* "	150

Out-door Establishment for Excise.

1 First-class Collector	700*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	£800
3 Second-class Collectors	550*l.* " 20*l.* "	600
10 Third-class ditto	450*l.* " 10*l.* "	500
40 Clerks (1 rises to 280*l.*)	from 100*l.* to	220

SALARIES—*continued.*

13 Supervisors Foot-Walk Districts	from	260*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a year to	£300
40 ditto Riding ditto*	,,	210*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
34 Officers of Divisions (Senior) ..	,,	160*l.*	,,	8*l.*	,,	200
111 ditto (Junior) ..	,,	130*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	150
175 Officers of Rides†	,,	110*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	125
70 First-class Assistants						95
83 Second-class ditto‡						60
Estimates for Writers, &c., in Inland Revenue Department						5845
Ditto for Clerks to Surveyors of Taxes, &c.						12,500

The total number of persons employed in the service of the Inland Revenue is 5189.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

(*HOME OFFICE*).

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Limits of Age.

Sub-Inspectors of Factories	25 to 40
Messengers	20 ,, 40
Inspectors of Coal Mines	25 ,, 45
Chief Clerk to Inspector of Reformatories	18 ,, 35
Other Clerks	18 ,, 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from Latin or a Modern Foreign Language.
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

* With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 39*l.*
† With an allowance for the keep of a horse, about 25*l.*
‡ With an allowance of 2*s.* or 3*s.* a day when actively employed.

III. INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORIES' OFFICE:

Chief Clerk:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

Other Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Digesting and Tabulating Accounts and Returns.

Salaries.

2 Inspectors of Factories	£1000
2 Assistant ditto	700
39 Sub-Inspectors, according to length of service .. from 300*l.* to	500
Clerk .. .. 150*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	400
Messenger .. .. 70*l.* „ 5*l.* „	100
1 Inspector of Mines	700
12 Inspectors of Coal Mines .. .. from 600*l.* to	800
2 Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries in England	700
3 Commissioners .. .. at 350*l.* and	500
Secretary (besides 600*l.* as one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries)	100
3 Commissioners for Scotland at 3*l.* a day when employed, amounting to, each	200
Clerk .. .. 100*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	200
Inspector of Burial Grounds, 3*l.* 3*s.* a day when employed, amounting to	800
Clerk .. .. 80*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	100
3 Inspectors of Constabulary in England	750
1 ditto „ „ Scotland	700
2 Inspectors of Prisons	750
Inspector of Reformatories	650
Assistant ditto .. .. 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	500
4 Clerks .. .. from 100*l.* to	250

The travelling expenses of these officers are also paid.

JUDGMENTS REGISTRY (IRELAND).

Junior Clerks and Keepers of Office Books .. Limits of age, 17 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

Salaries.

Registrar		£1012
Chief Clerk	350*l.* to	450
Second Clerk	200*l.* „	300
5 Clerks	100*l.* „	200

(DUCHY OF) LANCASTER OFFICE.

Clerks .. .. Limits of age, 17 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

OBLIGATORY:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.

OPTIONAL:

6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin Translation.
9. French.
10. German.

Salaries.

(Not published.)

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

Clerks .. .. Limits of age, 18 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).

Salaries.

Registrar	800*l.* to	£1000
3 Examiners	from 600*l.* „	900
Clerk of Records		500
Taxing Officer		800
Accountant		700
6 Clerks, &c.	from 300*l.* to	500
17 ditto	„ 150*l.* „	250
2 Clerks	at 60*l.* and	120

LAW COURTS OFFICES.

Limits of Age.

Queen's Bench Associate's Office and Masters' Office Exchequer ,, ,, ,, Common Pleas ,, ,, ,,	Clerks from 16 to 30
Common Pleas Masters' Office	,, 16 ,, 24

Subjects of Examination.

Queen's Bench Masters' Office
Exchequer ,, and Associate's Office } Clerks.
Common Pleas ,, ,, ,,

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

The classification and salaries of the three Courts are almost identical.

ASSOCIATES' OFFICES:

9 Clerks	from 100*l*. to £300

MASTERS' OFFICES:

3 Principal Clerks	600*l*. rising	20*l*. a year	to	£700
7 First-class Clerks	.. .. .. from	450*l*.	to	600
12 Second ditto	310*l*. rising	15*l*. a year	to	400
16 Third ditto	210*l*. ,,	10*l*.	,,	300
17 Fourth ditto	100*l*. ,,	10*l*.	,,	200

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Senior Clerks	18 to 35
Junior Clerks	18 ,, 25

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

Salaries.

(Not published.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Clerks .. .. Limits of age, 17 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition (including Expanding a Letter from Minutes).
4. Précis.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

Salaries.

Secretary		£1000
3 Inspectors	one at 1000*l.* two at	800
5 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	400
Office-keeper	100*l.* „	120
Writers		400
2 Messengers	from 70*l.* to	100

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 26
Warehousemen and Index Makers	— „ 45

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

II. Index Makers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Indexing.

III. Warehousemen:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Editor of London Gazette	600*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£800
4 Clerks	90*l.* to	400
Index Maker		105
Warehouseman	120*l.* to	150

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

ENGLAND.

Clerks .. .. Limits of age, 18 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Percentages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including Preparation and Digest of Tabular Statements and of Returns into Summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

Salaries.

6 Commissioners					£1500
Secretary					800
1 Clerk	300*l.*	rising by 15*l.*	a year to		500
2 ditto	200*l.*	"	10*l.*	"	300
5 ditto	100*l.*	"	10*l.*	"	180
Office-keeper and Assistant Copying Clerk					100
Messenger					75
Under Messenger					8*s.* a week

SCOTLAND.

Clerks and Extra Clerks.. .. .. Limits of age, 18 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. EXTRA CLERKS:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

Salaries.

2 Commissioners		£1000
2 Deputy ditto		600
Secretary		600
4 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	300
Messenger		63

* In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

IRELAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks in Inspector's Office	18 to 25
Messengers	20 „ 35
Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25 „ 40
Clerk at ditto	18 „ 25
Subordinate Officers ditto	20 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in Inspector's Office:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

III. Subordinate Officers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. For Assistant Storekeepers and Matrons, Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

2 Inspectors	900*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	£1200
Chief Clerk	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
2 Junior Clerks	from 90*l.* to	230

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Limits of Age.

Commissioners' Office:

Clerks	17 to 25
Supplementary ditto	18 „ —
Messengers	25 „ 39

Receiver's Office:

Clerks	18 to 35
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25 „ 35

Police Courts:

Clerks	17 to 23
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	30 „ 50
Messengers	25 „ 39

Subjects of Examination.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. English Geography.
5. History of England.
6. French Translation.
7. Précis.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying MS.
4. English Geography.
5. English History.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS:

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading aloud.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
4. English Composition.
5. Either—
   (a) Geography.
   (b) English History.
   (c) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
6. Criminal Law (*if the candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

* In Examinations which are not Competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

Salaries.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.*

1 Commissioner		£1500
2 Assistant Commissioners		800
Chief Clerk	450*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	550
1 First-class ditto	300*l.* " 15*l.* "	430
3 Second-class ditto	90*l.* " 10*l.* "	290

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.*

Receiver		£1200
Chief Clerk	450*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	550
1 First-class ditto	300*l.* " 15*l.* "	430
4 Second-class ditto	90*l.* " 10*l.* "	290
1 Assistant Clerk	150*l.* " 10*l.* "	250
Surveyor		550
†Deputy ditto		300
‡Assistant ditto		165
†Clerk of Works		200
Storekeeper		150
Assistant ditto		91
2 Tailors, at 30*s.* a week each.		
Office-keeper		120

POLICE COURTS.

Chief Magistrate		£1500
22 Magistrates		1200
11 Chief Clerks	350*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	500
12 Clerks	100*l.* " 10*l.* "	300
11 Chief Ushers	110*l.* " 5*l.* "	130
11 Second ditto	100*l.* " 2*l.* 10*s.* "	110
19 Gaolers and Doorkeepers	85*l.* " 2*l.* 10*s.* "	100
9 Messengers	75*l.* " 2*l.* 10*s.* "	85

THE MINT.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.§

Clerks	18 to 30
Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments	18 " 35
Resident Engraver	21 " 50
Temporary Clerks	18 " 45
Packers, Tellers, and Messengers	17 " 35
Artificers and Office-keepers	17 " 40
Boys	10 " 16

* These salaries are not now published in the Estimates; the sums stated are reprinted from the first edition.

† 25*l.* more after seven years. ‡ 20*l.* more after seven years.

§ See note as to alterations, page 45.

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks:
(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(t) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(t) 6. Either of the following:—
(a) History of England.
(b) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage.
(c) Elements of Mechanical Science.
(d) Elements of Chemistry.

II. Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments:
(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
(t) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following:—
(a) Elements of Mechanical Science.
(b) Elements of Chemistry.

III. Temporary Clerks:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

IV. Resident Engraver:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. Artificers, Packers, Tellers, Office-keepers, and Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Boys:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Deputy Master and Controller ..	1000*l.*	rising by	50*l.*	a year to	£1200
Chief Clerk	500*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	700
1 Senior Clerk	250*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	400
3 Junior Clerks	100*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
4 Writers, &c.	..	..	..	..	517
Office-keeper	100*l.*	rising by	5*l.*	a year to	150
1 Messenger	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	100
1 ditto	60*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	80
Superintendent of Operative Department	500*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	700
4 Assayers	..	..	from 100*l.*	to	500

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (t).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Clerks, Regulations Class II.
Messengers .. .. age 25 to 40

Salaries.

Controller-General	1250*l.*	rising by	50*l.*	a year to	£1500
Assistant Controller	800*l.*	„	50*l.*	„	1000
Actuary	700*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	900
Chief Clerk	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	700
5 Principal Clerks, &c.	500*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	600
8 Senior Clerks	340*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	480
9 Assistant ditto	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	320
5 Junior ditto, 1st Division	140*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	180
5 ditto 2nd ditto	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	130
Private Secretary					100
Housekeeper					136
5 Messengers				from 70*l.* to	100

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Board.

Limits of Age.

Inspectors of Schools	23 to 38
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18 „ 25
Temporary Clerks	18 „ 35
Junior Assistants	14 „ 18

Subjects of Examination.

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS:

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

	No. of Marks for each Subject.
1. English, consisting of—	
English Composition	600
Spelling, Grammar, and Language	500
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of Present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace) ..	500
Carried forward	1600

	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
Brought forward	1600	
Rhetoric and Criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400	
	——	2000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400	
Trigonometry, to Solution of Plane and Spherical Triangles inclusive	300	
	——	1700
3. Geography		500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome ..		400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's Course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics ..		600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning)		300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) ..		300
8. Book-keeping		200
		6000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome	1000
2. Ditto, ditto, France	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy	400

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science:—	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's Course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)	500
(*b*) Animal (5) and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with Principles of Classification (Carpenter)	500
(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page)	300

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more

than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

II. Clerks (including Supplemental Clerks):

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Percentages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.
11. History of English Literature.

III. Junior Assistants:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

Salaries.

OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Resident Commissioner		£1000
2 Secretaries	600*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	750
Accountant	500*l.* „ 15*l.* „	600
Assistant ditto	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
2 Chief Clerks	550*l.* „ 15*l.* „	600
8 First-class Clerks	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
20 Second-class ditto	180*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
22 Third-class ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	170
Storekeeper	250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
6 Messengers, &c.	from 43*l.* to	75

INSPECTORS.

6 Head Inspectors	from 450*l.* to	£500
Personal and Travelling Expenses	together	1600
*14 First-class District Inspectors	from 320*l.* to	370
*36 Second-class ditto	„ 275*l.* „	305
*10 Third-class ditto	„ 200*l.* „	250
Personal expenses of these 60 Inspectors	together	2515

* Travelling expenses also are allowed.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE (HOUSE OF LORDS).

Nominations in the Gift of the Clerk, the Lord Chancellor, the Chairman of Committees, and the Usher of the Black Rod.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 25
Temporary Clerks	17 " 40
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21 " 35
Temporary Messengers	18 " 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS:

Preliminary Test Examination—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

*Competitive Examination.**

(*The marks assigned in the preliminary Examination will be carried on to the Competitive Examination.*)

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(*The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects* A, B, C, D.)

II. SUMMONING OFFICERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

Salaries.

Assistant Clerk of the Parliaments	£2000
Reading Clerk	1200
Chief Clerk	1200
5 Senior Clerks (salaries to be reduced as vacancies occur) from 900*l.* to	1150
Assistant Committee Clerk	750
19 Clerks .. .. 100*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in Examinations for the Civil Service of India (see Appendix to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Receiver of Fees		£350
Temporary Clerk	120*l.* to	200
9 Messengers	together	770
Law Reporter		360
Ditto	100*l.* a year and fees	340
Copyists		850

IN DEPARTMENT OF GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.

Housekeeper		£250
1 Principal Doorkeeper		300
3 ditto (one of them has now 450*l.*)		250
18 Assistant Doorkeepers, Messengers, &c.	together	2195

There are also other special officers.

PATENT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator	18 to 30
Writing Clerk	18 „ 45
Messenger and Warehouseman	18 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS, AND ASSISTANT TO CURATOR:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. French, or another Modern Language.

II. EXTRA CLERKS:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

III. WRITING CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MS.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

IV. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).

Salaries.

Clerk of the Commissioners		£1000
7 First-class Clerks	350*l.* rising by 20*l.* a year to	450
7 Second ditto	250*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	340
12 Third ditto	100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	240
6 Extra Clerks	130*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	160
Curator and Financial Clerk, each	350*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	450
Library Clerk		400
Translator		500
Office-keeper, including allowances		185
3 Messengers	from 65*l.* to	90
Writers, &c., about		2000

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 25
Extra Clerks	18 ,, 30
Office-keepers	30 ,, 40
Messengers	20 ,, 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks:
- (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
- (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
- 3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
- 4. Book-keeping.
- (*t*) 5. English Composition.
- 6. Précis.
- (*t*) 7. One Dead or Modern Language.

II. Extra Clerks:
- 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
- 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Assistant Paymaster-General	1000*l.* rising by 50*l.* a year to	£1200
Deputy ditto for Ireland		1200
2 First-class Clerks, first Section	670*l.* rising by 20*l.* a year to	800
5 ditto second ditto	520*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	650
19 Second-class Clerks	315*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	500
41 Third ditto	100*l.* ,, 10*l.*; after 8 yrs. 15*l.*	300
1 Extra Clerk	100*l.* ,, to	200
Office-keeper		150
9 Messengers	from 80*l.* to	110
Writers		150

* See note as to alterations, page 45.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

POOR-LAW BOARD.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Clerks to Inspectors .. 18 to 25

Subjects of Examination.*

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS:†

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

Salaries.

President					£2000
2 Secretaries	at 1000*l.* and				1500
1 Assistant Secretary	700*l.*	rising by	50*l.*	a year to	1200
1 ditto					900
16 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	from 500*l.* to				900
Ditto for personal allowances, besides travelling expenses, total ..					2270
5 Inspectors of Workhouse Schools	200*l.* rising to				600
Ditto for personal allowances, besides travelling expenses, each ..					250
Private Secretary					350
2 Chief Clerks	500*l.*	rising by	20*l.*	a year to	700
8 Clerks, First-class	400*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	600
26 ditto, Second-class	100*l.*	„	{15*l.* / 10*l.*}	„	{400 / 300}
6 ditto, Supplementary	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	180
12 ditto to Poor-Law Inspectors ..	70*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	120
Office-keeper					150
5 Messengers	70*l.*	rising by	2*l.* 10*s.*	a year to	100
Writers, &c.					3200
17 Auditors of Poor-Law Unions, at salaries varying from 400*l.* to					800
27 ditto		„	20*l.*	„	400
1500 Schoolmasters, &c., in Poor-Law Unions and District Schools, at salaries varying from 1*l.* to 150*l.* .. .. total					37,000
3500 Medical Officers, half salaries .. .. total					118,000

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

† "Candidates for Clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this Examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."
—VISCOUNT COURTENAY *to the Civil Service Commissioners.*





POOR-LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Auditors of Union Accounts	28 to 50
Extra Clerks	16 „ 30
Messengers	18 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

EXTRA CLERKS AND AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying,
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Auditors).
8. Irish Poor Law (for Auditors).

Salaries.

The Chief Commissioner		£2000
2 Commissioners (one Medical)	each	1200
Chief Clerk	550*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	700
1 Inspector		700
*9 ditto (3 Medical)	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
6 First-class Clerks	350*l.* „ to	550
10 Second-class ditto	180*l.* „ 10*l.* a year to	300
20 Third-class ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	170
Office-keeper	70*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* „	100
4 Messengers	from 45*l.* to	60
5 Auditors		600
113 Schoolmasters	total	3639
201 Schoolmistresses	total	4548
1052 Medical Officers, half salaries		49,742

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Clerkships in the Secretary's Office are to be filled by Open Competition, the other offices are in the gift of the Postmaster-General; but several Open Competitions have been held for Boy Clerkships, and for situations as Boy Sorter and Telegraph Messenger.

Limits of Age.

Third-class Clerks in Solicitor's Office	18 to 30
Other Clerks in Metropolitan offices (except Secretary's Office)	16 to 25
Supplementary Clerks, Savings' Bank	15 to 18

* Travelling allowances to inspectors, 3250*l.*

Boy Clerks	13 to 16
Postmasters	21 „ 41
Packet Agents abroad	21 „ 30
Metropolitan Sorters and Letter-carriers	18 „ 25
Assistants, Letter-carrier Class	16 „ 20
Provincial Clerks, Sorters, and Letter-carriers	16 „ 25
Provincial Messengers	16 „ 35
Labourers	18 „ 30
Boy Messengers	12 „ 18
Telegraph Messengers and Boy Newspaper Sorters	14 „ 16
Messengers in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh	18 „ 35
Marine Mail Guards	21 „ 35
Housekeepers, Chief Office	25 „ 35
Ditto Metropolitan District	25 „ 45

Subjects of Examination.

I. Solicitor's Office, London, Third-class Clerks.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. Clerks in Solicitor's Office (4th class), Clerks in Mail Office, Receiver and Accountant-General's Office, Money Order Office, Savings' Bank and Stationary Branch of Office of Surveyor of Travelling Post Offices, Writing Clerks in Circulation Department, Clerks in Office of Metropolitan Surveyor, and Clerks in Secretary's and Accountants' Offices in Dublin and Edinburgh, Supplementary Clerks in Savings' Bank.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Latin or a Modern Foreign Language.

III. Clerks in Travelling Branch of Surveyor of Travelling Post Offices, Sorting Clerks and Counter Clerks in Circulation Department, Clerks in Returned Letter Office, Clerks in London District Offices, Clerks in Sorting Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin, Surveyor's Stationary Clerks.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

IV. Packet Agents Abroad.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

(*t*) Candidates must pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

V. Postmasters (in certain cases) and Clerks in Provincial Post Offices.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Metropolitan Messengers and Boy Messengers, Sorters, Letter-carriers, Rural Messengers, Assistants, Letter-carrier Class, Bag Collectors, Sub-sorters, and Telegraph Messengers and Boy Newspaper Sorters.

1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading MS.
3. Adding a few figures together.

VII. Marine Mail Guards.

1. Reading MS.
2. Writing a few lines on the subject of their business.

VIII. Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Postmaster-General		£2500
Secretary	1500*l.*; after 5 years	2000
Second ditto	1200*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1400
Assistant Secretary	900*l.* „ 50*l.* „	1200
2 Assistant Under-Secretaries	800*l.* „ 50*l.* „	1000
Private Secretary		300

Secretary's Office.

Chief Clerk	600*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£800
4 Principal Clerks	600*l.* „ 25*l.* „	800
11 First-class Clerks	400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
22 Second-class ditto	260*l.* „ 15*l.* „	380
26 Third-class ditto	100*l.* rising 10*l.*; after 2 years to	240
Inspector	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	500
2 Assistants		150
Clerk for Missing Letter Business	500*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
3 Travelling Officers	from 200*l.* to	400
6 Assistants, from 24*s.* to 45*s.* a week.		
Paper-keeper		250
5 Assistants	110*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	145
9 ditto, 20*s.* to 35*s.* a week.		
Storekeeper	300*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
6 Foremen, &c., from 35*s.* to 50*s.* a week.		
51 Labourers, from 18*s.* to 25*s.* a week.		

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor		£1500
Assistant ditto		1000
4 Clerks	100*l.* to	450

SALARIES—*continued.*

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Surveyor	500*l.*	rising 25*l.* a year to	£700
Assistant ditto	350*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	450
4 Superintendents	300*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	400
9 First-class Clerks	260*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	350
*33 ditto	80*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	260
116 Sorters, 18*s.* a week, rising to 45*s.* a week.			
1 ditto, 40*s.* to 50*s.* a week.			
Travelling allowances—42 Clerks			2300
117 Sorters			4500

RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver and Accountant-General	700*l.*	rising 25*l.* a year to	£900
Chief Examiner	500*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	600
Cashier	500*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	600
Principal Book-keeper	500*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	600
3 Principal Clerks	400*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	500
8 First-class ditto	300*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	400
38 Clerks	80*l.*	rising 10*l.*; after 2 years to	260

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Controller	550*l.*	rising 25*l.* a year to	£800
Chief Clerk	450*l.*	„ 20*l.* „	600
Book-keeper	425*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	500
Examiner	425*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	500
8 First-class Clerks	365*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	400
8 ditto	260*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	350
137 ditto	80*l.*	rising 10*l.* a year; after 2 years to	240

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Controller	800*l.*	rising 25*l.* a year to	£900
10 Sub-controllers and Postmasters	500*l.*	to	700
Chief Clerk	500*l.*	rising 20*l.* a year to	600
18 Postmasters and Superintendents	300*l.*	to	500
5 Clerks	300*l.*	rising 10*l.* a year to	400
22 ditto	from 80*l.*	to	350
131 ditto	„ 80*l.*	to	250
30 Assistant Sorting Clerks	45*l.*	rising 5*l.* a year to	80
23 Counter and other Clerks	from 30*s.* to 50*s.* a week.		
46 ditto	„ 15*s.* „ 30*s.* „		
46 Clerks	„ 5*s.* „ 25*s.* „		
42 Inspectors	130*l.*	rising 7*l.* 10*s.* a year to	200
115 Overseers	40*s.* to 50*s.* a week.		
362 Sorters	24*s.* „ 45*s.* „		
371 Sub-sorters	21*s.* „ 35*s.* „		
1005 Letter-carriers	18*s.* „ 30*s.* „		

* Vacancies not to be filled up; sorters to be appointed.

SALARIES—*continued.*

582 Suburban Letter-carriers	18*s.* to 23*s.* a week.	
392 Assistant ditto	16*s.* „ 18*s.* „	
River Letter-carrier	40*s.* „	
50 Returners of Letters	12*s.* to 50*s.* „	
85 Boy Sorters	15*s.* „	
70 ditto	14*s.* „	
138 ditto	12*s.* „	
98 ditto	9*s.* „	
45 ditto	6*s.* „	
111 Labourers and Porters	18*s.* to 25*s.* „	
502 Letter Receivers in London	from 5*l.* to 120*l.* a year.	

(These Officers receive also poundage on the sale of Postage Stamps. The total for London is 7000*l.*)

5 Engineers from 22*s.* to 42*s.* a week.

Postmaster at House of Commons £185

Other Auxiliary Letter-carriers and Sorters are employed when required, at a total cost of about 23,000*l.*

1 Housekeeper £120

3 Messengers, 40*s.* to 50*s.* a week.

56 ditto, 21*s.* rising to 40*s.* a week.

15 Boy ditto, 7*s.* rising to 10*s.* a week.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer (with an allowance of 100*l.*) from 600*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to		£800
Assistant ditto	from 100*l.* to	200

MAIL GUARDS AND PORTERS.

England and Wales	59	£4500
Ireland	22	1980
Scotland	16	1242
	97	£7722

SURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

1 Surveyor	600*l.* rising to	£900
15 ditto	from 500*l.* „	800
15 First-class Clerks	„ 300*l.* „	450
23 Second-class ditto	„ 150*l.* „	300
4 Clerks to Metropolitan District Surveyor	„ 80*l.* „	600
3 Supervisors to ditto	„ 130*l.* „	300
8 First-class Clerks in charge	130*l.* rising 7*l.* 10*s.* a year to	180
22 Second-class ditto	80*l.* rising 5*l.* „	120

SALARIES—*continued.*

Travelling Allowances:

Expenses of locomotion and 20*s.* a day to Surveyors (except London), 15*s.* a day to their Clerks, and 7*s.* to 10*s.* a day to Clerks in charge.

Controller of Packet Services	700*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£800
Nautical Assistant	260*l.* „ 15*l.* „	380

10 Naval Agents, 215*l.* (besides Naval half-pay).

2 Officers in charge of Indian Mails through France, from 200*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to 300*l.*, with 15*s.* a day when travelling and expense of locomotion.

3 Marine Mail Guards, from 80*l.* to 100*l.*, with subsistence allowance of 40*l.*

SAVINGS' BANK.

Controller	550*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£800
Assistant ditto	450*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
3 Principal Clerks	425*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
3 First-class ditto	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
12 ditto	260*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
226 General body of Clerks	80*l.* „ 10*l.* „	240
60 Boy Clerks	30*l.* „ 5*l.* „	50
Office-keeper and Inspector	40*s.* to 50*s.* a week.	
Assistant ditto	30*s.* „ 45*s.* „	
7 Paper Sorters	24*s.* „ 40*s.* „	
20 ditto	15*s.* „ 30*s.* „	
20 Boy Messengers	7*s.* „ 10*s.* „	
4 Labourers, &c.	18*s.* „ 25*s.* „	

Consulting Barrister, 200*l.* a year.

ESTABLISHMENT IN DUBLIN.

Secretary	800*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
2 Principal Clerks	350*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
5 Clerks	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Solicitor		1000
1 Clerk	300*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	400
Accountant	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
Examiner	325*l.* „ 20*l.* „	450
Cash Clerk	300*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
Controller of Sorting	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
2 Superintendent ditto	330*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
12 Clerks	200*l.* to	350
39 ditto	80*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	220
Inspector of Letter-carriers	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250

SALARIES—*continued.*

4 Assistant Inspectors of Letter-carriers, 100*l.* rising 7*l.* 10*s.* a year to		£150
Medical Officer		250
Clerk of the Building		110
12 Messengers, 21*s.* rising to 28*s.* a week.		
5 Boy ditto 7*s.* „ 10*s.* „		

SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS, &c.

3 Overseers	40*s.* a week.	
22 First-class Sorters	33*s.* to 38*s.* „	
58 Second-class ditto and Countermen,	21*s.* „ 33*s.* „	
40 Sub-sorters	14*s.* „ 16*s.* „	
90 Town Letter-carriers	18*s.* „ 23*s.* „	
46 Suburban ditto	14*s.* „ 18*s.* „	
29 Auxiliaries	6*s.* 9*d.* „ 10*s.* „	
4 Labourers	16*s.* „ 18*s.* „	
28 Letter Receivers		from 4*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*

ESTABLISHMENT IN EDINBURGH.

Secretary and Controller	800*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
2 Principal Clerks	350*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
5 Clerks	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Solicitor		400
Accountant	500*l* rising 20*l.* a year to	650
Examiner	325*l.* „ 20*l.* „	450
Cash Clerk	300*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
2 Superintendents	330*l.* „ 10*l.* „	450
12 Clerks	from 200*l.* to	350
30 ditto	80*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	220
Inspector of Letter-carriers	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
2 Assistant ditto	100*l.* rising 7*l.* 10*s.* „	150
Medical Officer		250

SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS.

18 First-class Sorters, 33*s.* rising to 38*s.* a week.		
50 Second-class ditto	21*s.* to 33*s.* „	
27 Stampers and Messengers,	21*s.* „ 28*s.* „	
95 Letter-carriers	18*s.* „ 23*s.* „	
17 Labourers, &c.	16*s.* „ 18*s.* „	
27 Letter Receivers		6*l.* to £21

The Telegraph Service—no details given £420,000

SALARIES—*continued.*

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Note.—*The sums in Pounds and in Shillings are respectively the yearly and weekly amounts received. Letter-carriers have also uniform clothing.*

Post Towns.	Salary of Post-master.	No. of Clerks.	Salaries.	No. of Letter-carriers, &c.	Salaries.
	£				
Bedford	115	1	20s. to 30s.	11	7s. to 16s.
Reading	400	7	18s. to £140.	40	16s. to 20s.
Buckingham ..	85	—	—	9	Total £304.
Cambridge	260	6	20s. to £140.	26	6s. to 20s.
Chester	280	12	16s. to £150.	31	9s. to 20s.
Truro	150	1	20s. to 30s.	18	6s. to 12s.
Carlisle	*700	11	18s. to £140.	40	7s. to 18s.
Derby	350	14	20s. to £150.	29	7s. to 24s.
Exeter	500	13	20s. to £170.	60	7s. to 26s.
Dorchester	140	1	20s. to 30s.	20	10s. to 16s.
Durham	140	3	20s. to 33s.	13	14s. to 16s.
Chelmsford	250	2	20s. to 30s.	22	8s. to 20s.
Gloucester	325	6	£60. to £140.	39	7s. to 24s.
Winchester	200	3	20s. to 33s.	18	7s. to 18s.
Hereford	250	3	20s. to 33s.	35	7s. to 16s.
Hertford	100	—	—	7	7s. to 16s.
Huntingdon ..	110	—	—	9	Total £365.
Maidstone	250	3	20s. to 33s.	19	6s. to 18s.
Lancaster	200	2	20s. to 33s.	15	7s. to 22s.
Leicester	275	18	20s. to £150.	41	8s. to 24s.
Lincoln	200	5	20s. to £100.	18	7s. to 18s.
Monmouth	70	—	—	7	Total £221.
Norwich	450	6	£60. to £140.	68	6s. to 20s.
Northampton ..	250	7	20s. to £110.	23	7s. to 17s.
Newcastle	450	17	18s. to £160.	64	8s. to 22s.
Nottingham ..	500	15	18s. to £150.	43	8s. to 24s.
Oxford	400	9	20s. to £140.	26	7s. to 20s.
Oakham	90	—	—	8	Total £349.
Shrewsbury ..	330	17	18s. to £150.	81	8s. to 20s.
Bath	450	8	15s. to £160.	73	6s. to 24s.
Stafford	100	10	20s. to £200.	30	6s. to 18s.
Ipswich	240	6	20s. to £140.	29	7s. to 18s.
Guildford	120	1	20s. to 30s.	10	7s. to 16s.
Lewes	140	1	20s. to 30s.	8	7s. to 18s.
Warwick	120	1	20s. to 30s.	11	7s. to 16s.
†Kendal	120	1	20s. to 33s.	11	6s. to 16s.
Salisbury	260	4	20s. to £100.	23	7s. to 16s.
Worcester	500	8	20s. to £140.	37	7s. to 20s.
York	400	11	20s. to £160.	70	8s. to 26s.

* To present Postmaster only.

† Appleby, the chief town of Westmoreland, is not a Post Town.

SALARIES—*continued.*

ESTABLISHMENTS AT TOWNS HAVING FIVE CLERKS AND UPWARDS.

TOWN.	Salary of Post-master.	No. of Clerks, including Boy Clerks and Sorting Clerks.	Salaries.	No. of Letter-carriers, &c.
ENGLAND.	£			
Bath	450	8	15*s.* to £160.	73
Birkenhead	420	8	23*s.* to £130.	50
Birmingham	700	24	£60. to £230.	209
Boston	200	5	20*s.* to £100.	14
Bradford (Yorkshire)	120	15	20*s.* to £160.	41
Brighton	500	13	20*s.* to £160.	54
Bristol	600	37	20*s.* to £350.*	113
Cambridge	260	6	20*s.* to £140.	26
Cardiff	270	8	20*s.* to £140.	29
Carlisle	700†	11	18*s.* to £140.	40
Cheltenham	375	7	20*s.* to £140.	48
Chester	280	12	16*s.* to £150.	31
Coventry	250	5	20*s.* to £110.	22
Crewe	120	5	20*s.* to £120.	8
Darlington	300	10	18*s.* to £140.	30
Derby	350	14	20*s.* to £150.	29
Devonport	270	5	18*s.* to £110.	17
Dover	300	5	20*s.* to £110.	11
Exeter	500	13	20*s.* to £170.	60
Gloucester	325	6	£60. to £140.	39
Huddersfield	350	5	20*s.* to £110.	28
Hull	450	16	20*s.* to £150.	65
Ipswich	240	6	20*s.* to £140.	29
Leeds	450	28	20*s.* to £210.‡	82
Leicester	275	18	20*s.* to £150.	41
Lincoln	200	5	20*s.* to £100.	18
Liverpool	1000	116	23*s.* to £500.§	271
Manchester	700	33‖	£110. to £500.	327
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	450	17	18*s.* to £160.	64
Newport (Mon.) ..	240	7	20*s.* to £140.	27
Northampton	250	7	20*s.* to £110.	23
Norwich	450	6¶	£60. to £140.	68
Nottingham	500	15	18*s.* to £150.	43
Oxford	400	9	20*s.* to £140.	26

* Only 5 rise above 35*s.* a week. † To present Postmaster only.
‡ Only 4 rise above 100*l.* a year.
§ Including 15 Controllers from 190*l.* to 500*l.* a year; 48 Clerks, 90*l.*, rising to 180*l.*; 52 Sorting Clerks, 23*s.*, rising to 33*s.* 6*d.* a week.
‖ There are also 60 Sorters, at from 21*s.* to 40*s.* a week.
¶ There are also 7 Sorters at 16*s.* to 20*s.* a week.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Town.	Salary of Post-master.	No. of Clerks, including Boy Clerks and Sorting Clerks.	Salaries.	No. of Letter-carriers, &c.
ENGLAND—*continued.*	£			
Plymouth	332	16	18*s.* to £160.	40
Portsmouth	360	8	20*s.* to £150.	27
Preston	300	6	20*s.* to £140.	41
Reading	400	7	18*s.* to £140.	40
Sheffield	400	22	20*s.* to £180.*	52
Shrewsbury	330	17	18*s.* to £150.	81
Southampton	450	9	£60. to £200.	53
Stafford	100	10	20*s.* to £200.	30
Stoke-on-Trent ..	300	6	20*s.* to £140.	38
Sunderland	250	6	18*s.* to £140.	32
Swansea	200	5	20*s.* to £140.	19
Taunton	350	5	20*s.* to £140.	40
Wolverhampton ..	400	11	20*s.* to £150.	27
Worcester	500	8	20*s.* to £140.	37
York	400	11	20*s.* to £160.	70
Total 49 Postmasters	18,317	652	—	3683
Total for Provinces, England, 572 Postmasters,† (lowest 25*l.*, highest 1000*l.*)	68,005‡	866	—	7387
IRELAND.				
Belfast	400	19	18*s.* to £160.§	54
Cork	340	6	£60. to £150.	43
Limerick	350	6	20*s.* to £110.	40
SCOTLAND.				
Aberdeen	400	7	£60. to £130.	67
Dundee	270	5	£60. to £120.	40
Glasgow	700	63	18*s.* to £300.‖	273
Greenock	350	10	12*s.* to £140.	57

* Only 5 at 100*l.* a year and upwards.
† There are also 7639 Sub-Postmasters and Letter Receivers, total 66,305*l.*
‡ The poundage on the sale of postage labels for England and Wales (not including London) amounts to 27,244*l.*
§ Only 3 rise to more than 100*l.* a year. ‖ Only 9 rise to more than 150*l.*

The Total Number of Persons employed in the Service of the Post Office is thus divided:—

London	5,827
Dublin	803
Edinburgh	804
Surveyors and others	199
Provinces, England	16,464
" Ireland	2,708
" Scotland	2,959
Total	28,854

PRISONS. *See* CONVICT SERVICE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 25
Supplemental Clerks	18 " 30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, Office Porters, and Door Porters	25 " 40

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin (Translation).
8. One Modern Language (Translation).

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

III. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND DOOR PORTERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

Salaries.

Lord President		£2000
Clerk of the Council		1700
*Deputy ditto, and Chief Clerk	1100l. rising 25l. a year to	1200
2 Senior Clerks	500l. „ 20l. „	800
4 Junior ditto	100l. „ 10l. „	300
2 Supplementary ditto	90l. „ 10l. „	250
1 Temporary ditto	160l. „ 10l. „	200
Private Secretary		300
Registrar of the Privy Council	1000l. after 10 years	1300
1 Clerk	300l. rising 15l. a year to	500
3 Office-keepers, &c.	120l., 150l. and	263
13 Messengers, &c.	from 85l. to	150

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of the Privy Council		£2000
Legal Assistant	700l. rising 50l. a year to	1000
2 Senior Clerks	250l. „ 15l. „	400
2 Junior ditto	100l. „ 10l. „	230
10 Inspectors	from 500l. to	1100
4 Vaccinators	together	400

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

†Secretary		£800
Chief Clerk	500l. rising 20l. a year to	600
2 Inspectors		500
3 First-class Clerks	250l. rising 15l. a year to	400
8 Temporary ditto	120l. „ 10l. „	230
25 „ „	from 2l. to 2l. 10s. a week.	
Office-keeper		100
4 Messengers	60l. rising 2l. 10s. a year to	90

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.‡

Inspectors' Assistants §	22 to 35
Accountants	23 „ 30
Assistant Clerks	18 „ 25
Junior ditto	14 „ 16

Subjects of Examination.‡

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS: §

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Proportion, Practice, Bills of Parcels, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

* The present Chief Clerk receives 1300l.
† The present Secretary has also an allowance of 200l.
‡ See note as to alterations, p. 45.
§ Since withdrawn from Open Competition.

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and Indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Percentages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and Digest of Returns into Summaries.
8 and 9. Two other subjects to be named by the candidate.

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANT CLERKS:
1. Copying MS.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Salaries.

Vice-President		£2000
Secretary	1500*l.* rising 100*l.* a year to	1800
4 Assistant Secretaries	800*l.* ,, 50*l.* ,,	1000
6 Senior Examiners	650*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	775
14 Junior ditto	300*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	600
10 Assistant Clerks	300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	400
20 ,, ,,	210*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	275
20 ,, ,,	100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
34 Boy Clerks	from 12*s.* to 16*s.* a week.	
Private Secretary to the Vice-President		300
,, ,, Secretary		100
Counsel		400
Assistant ditto		300
Architect		400
Assistant ditto		300
Accountant	400*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	600
10 Senior Inspectors		750
82 Inspectors*	250*l.* rising 50*l.* every third year to	650
76 Inspectors' Assistants†	100*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	250
Copying		5000

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.‡

Ordinary Clerks and Museum Clerks	18 to 25
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17 ,, 30
Assistant Geologists	17 ,, 50
Assistant Naturalists and Fossil Collectors	18 ,, 30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20 ,, 35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	— ,, 35
Official Examiners	18 ,, 35
Assistant Book-keepers and Clerks in Stores Division	18 ,, 35
Clerks in Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh	18 ,, 25

* Inspectors are also allowed the actual cost of travelling, and 250*l.* a year for personal expenses.

† Inspectors' Assistants are also allowed the actual cost of travelling, and 4*s.* per night from home.

‡ See note as to alterations, p. 45.

Subjects of Examination.*

I. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.†
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.

II. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Drawing. (Copying part of Geological Section.)
5. Euclid (Book I.).
6. Use of Common Mathematical Instruments.

III. ORDINARY CLERKS AND MUSEUM CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

IV. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

V. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL STORES DIVISION, SOUTH KENSINGTON:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Book-keeping.

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS:

Obligatory—

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Tabulating figures neatly.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
† Assistant Naturalists will only be required to show a general acquaintance with the Latin grammar.

Voluntary—

5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. English History.
9. Latin or French.

VII. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

VIII. CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Geography.
4. French (Translation)*
5. German (Translation).*
6. Zoology (elementary).

IX. GENERAL CLERKS IN EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.

X. FOSSIL COLLECTORS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

FOR GENERAL MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

Secretary	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a year to	£1200
Assistant Secretary	600*l.*	,,	30*l.*	,,	800
Chief Clerk	375*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
4 First-class Clerks	280*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	400
6 Second-class ditto	100*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
Accountant	300*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
Book-keeper	150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
Assistant ditto	90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Storekeeper	120*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	350
Deputy ditto	90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Housekeeper					60
3 Clerks at South Kensington Museum	100*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a year to	200
24 Assistant Geologists	at 7*s.* to 12*s.* a day.				

Several professional officers also are employed.

* Candidates are only required to pass in one of these.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age and Subjects of Examination not fixed for Clerks.

Messengers .. .. 21 to 41

Salaries.

Lord Privy Seal	.. ..	£2000
Chief Clerk	.. .. 250*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	400
Private Secretary	.. ..	150
Assistant Clerk	.. .. 70*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	150
Messenger..	.. .. 80*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* „	100

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT (ENGLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 25
Copying Clerks	16 „ 25
Messengers and Porters	17 „ 36

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Indexing.
4. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. English History (the leading points).
8. Translation from Latin, or a Foreign Language.

II. Copying Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. German Text and Engrossing.
3. Facsimile copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

III. Ushers and Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Porters:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

4 Registrars	.. total	£5600
2 Record-keepers		600
6 Principal Clerks of Seats	700l. rising 25l. a year to	800
4 Chief Clerks	500l. „ 20l. „	600
18 Second-class Clerks	350l. „ 15l. „	450
33 Third ditto	200l. „ 10l. „	300
62 Fourth ditto	80l. „ 5l. „	150
Besides a few others.		
2 Ushers	.. each	150
10 Messengers	75l. to	110

40 District Registrars, 1 at 1200l., 3 at 1000l., 20 from 500l. to 900l., and 16 from 200l. to 400l.

136 District Registrar Clerks, 4 from 300l. to 450l., 70 from 100l. to 250l., 62 from 39l. to 90l.

COURT OF PROBATE (IRELAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	17 to 30
Messengers, &c.	21 „ 38

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks and Temporary Assistant Record-keepers:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary)
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. Messengers, Office-keepers, Porters, &c.:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

2 Registrars	each	£1000
Chief Clerk		600
Judge's Secretary		300
12 Clerks, &c.	.. at salaries varying from 150l. to	450
5 Ushers, &c.	60l. „	120

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	17 to 25
Housekeepers	30 „ 45

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

Chairman					£1400
2 Commissioners	800*l.* rising	50*l.*	a year to		1000
Secretary and Registrar	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	750
Chief Clerk	420*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	550
8 First-class Clerks	320*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	420
11 Second-class ditto	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
9 Third-class ditto	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	180
Accountant	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	750
Assistant ditto	420*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	550
Cashier	320*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	420
Assistant ditto	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
5 Second-class ditto	160*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS RELIEF COMMISSION.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 30
Messengers	25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Salaries.

Secretary	1200*l.* rising	50*l.*	a year to		£1400
Assistant ditto	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Accountant	400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
3 Clerks			from 90*l.* to		350
Solicitor					600
Office-keeper			100*l.* rising to		115
Messenger			70*l.*	„	90
Housekeeper					60

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	18 to 28
Doorkeepers	21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS:

(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(t) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.

II. DOORKEEPERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Salaries.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer		£1000
2 Clerks	from 315*l*. to	550
8 Ditto	„ 100*l*. „	300
2 Doorkeepers	„ 80*l*. „	90

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Assistant Clerks in Secretary's Office	18 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

Salaries.

Secretary	500*l*. rising	20*l*.	a year to	£600
Assistant ditto	150*l*. „	20*l*.	„	300
Clerk	90*l*. „	10*l*.	„	150
Clerk of Convocation				100

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (t).

RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	17 to 30
Workmen and Boys	16 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. CLERKS:

(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. English Composition.
(t) 4. Précis.
(t) 5. Geography.
(t) 6. History of England.
(t) 7. Latin (Translation).
(t) 8. French (Translation).
(p) 9. Blackstone (Books I. and II.).

(The competition will be in the three subjects last named.)

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Deputy Keeper	800*l.* rising	50*l.*	a year to	£1000
Secretary	600*l.* „	25*l.*	„	700
7 Assistant Keepers	400*l.* „	20*l.*	„	600
12 Senior Clerks, &c.	250*l.* „	15*l.*	„	400
16 Junior ditto	100*l.* „	10*l.*	„	200

8 Transcribers, 24*s.* to 32*s.* a week.
48 Workmen, 5*d.* to 12*d.* per hour.

RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks	18 to 26
Messengers	20 „ 45
Workmen	18 „ 25

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (t).
(p) No candidate can obtain a certificate unless he satisfy the Commissioners under this head.

Subjects of Examination.*

CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Geography.
(*t*) 6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin (Translation).
(*t*) 8. French (Translation).
9. Blackstone (Books I. and II.).
10. Irish.

Salaries.

Deputy Keeper	600*l.* rising	25*l.*	a year to	£800
Assistant ditto	400*l.* ,,	15*l.*	,,	500
Keeper of State Papers	.. ..			500
Secretary	400*l.* rising	15*l.*	a year to	500
2 First-class Clerks	250*l.* ,,	10*l.*	,,	350
3 Second ditto	150*l.* ,,	10*l.*	,,	200
5 Third ditto	80*l.* ,,	10*l.*	,,	120
Office-keeper	80*l.* ,,	5*l.*	,,	100

4 Workmen, at 20*s.* a week; Foreman, 30*s.*

(GENERAL) REGISTER OFFICES.

ENGLAND.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.†

Clerks, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors	17 to 25
Office-keepers	25 ,, 35
Messengers	21 ,, 35
Assistant Porters	13 ,, 17

Subjects of Examination.†

I. CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

* The Competition will be in the four last subjects only; candidates must satisfy the Commissioners in Blackstone and Irish.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

† See note as to alterations, p. 45.

II. INDEXERS AND STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar-General		£1200
Secretary		800
2 Superintendents, 1st Class	600*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	700
4 ditto 2nd ditto	450*l.* „ 20*l.* „	550
*2 Inspectors of Registration	380*l.* „ 20*l.* „	580
14 Senior Clerks	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	420
32 Assistant Clerks, from 90*l.* rising 10*l.* (15*l.* after 8 years) a year to		280
22 Index Compilers, &c., from 6*s.* to 10*s.* a day.		
Office-keeper	120*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	150
3 Messengers	90*l.* „ 5*l.* „	110
5 ditto	75*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* „	90

CENSUS OF ENGLAND:

Clerks, total, 12,000*l.* for the year 1871–2.

IRELAND.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.†

Clerks	18 to 25
Indexers and Transcribers	17 „ 30
Messengers	20 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.†

I. CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. INDEXERS AND TRANSCRIBERS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar-General		£1000
Chief Clerk	400*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	500
3 First-class Clerks	200*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
5 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
8 Third-class ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
2 Inspectors of Registration	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400

* With travelling and subsistence allowance, amounting to a total of 1095*l.*

† See note as to alterations, p. 45.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Medical Superintendent	500*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	£600
Superintendent of Records	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
16 Transcribers, &c.	together	2360
Office-keeper		75
4 Messengers	from 55*l.* to	75

CENSUS OF IRELAND:

Clerks, total, 12,570*l.* for the year 1871–2.

SCOTLAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers .. .. 17 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Percentages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

Salaries.

Registrar-General		£1000
Secretary		500
8 Clerks	from 75*l.* to	350
Superintendent of Statistics	450*l.* rising 15*l.* a year „	500
6 District Examiners	from 200*l.* „	300
Messenger		10

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND:

Clerks, 800*l.* for the year 1871–2.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS (IRELAND).

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks, Transcribers	17 to 25
Porters	20 „ 40
Housekeeper	25 „ 45

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks and Transcribers:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

Salaries.

Registrar		£1200
2 Assistant Registrars	500*l.* to	700
2 Chief Clerks	380*l.* „	500
8 First-class Clerks	280*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	360
15 Second-class ditto	160*l.* „ 10*l.* „	260
40 Third-class ditto	90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
Housekeeper		52
Messenger, 18*s.* a week.		

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Ordinary Clerks	17 to 25
Temporary Clerks	17 „ —
Other Parties	19 „ 40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	— „ 45
Messengers	— „ 40

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and other Parties:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

II. Assistant Examiners of Binding and Paper:

1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

*Controller	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a year to	£1200
Chief Clerk	550*l.*	,,	25*l.*	,,	700
5 Clerks, First-class	375*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	500
7 ditto, Second-class	260*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	360
7 ditto, Third-class	100*l.* rising 10*l.* (after 8 years 15*l.*)			,,	250
2 ditto, Fourth-class (not to be continued)	90*l.* rising 10*l.*			,,	150
9 Examiners of Printing, &c.		from	100*l.*	to	500
15 Warehousemen		,,	80*l.*	,,	150
13 Messengers		,,	70*l.*	,,	110

29 Porters:—10 at 36*s.* 3*d.* a week; 19 at 27*s.* a week.

(BOARD OF) SUPERVISION (SCOTLAND),

(FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR).

Limits of Age.

Clerks .. .. 18 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

Salaries.

Chairman			£1200
Secretary	800*l.* rising 25*l.* a year	to	1000
3 Superintendents, &c.	300*l.*	,,	500
3 Clerks	250*l.*	,,	350
8 ditto	90*l.*	,,	220
Messenger	50*l.*	,,	60

(BOARD OF) TRADE.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.†

Ordinary Clerks	18	to	25
Clerks in Offices of Registry of Designs, Registry of Joint-Stock Companies, and Seamen's Registry	17	,,	30
Temporary Clerks	17	,,	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	,,	40

* The Controller also receives an allowance of 300*l.* instead of a house.
† See note as to alterations, p. 45.

Subjects of Examination.*

I. ORDINARY CLERKS, AND CLERKS IN SEAMEN'S REGISTRY:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

The Examination for Permanent Clerks in the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY and in the REGISTRY OF DESIGNS is as follows:—

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

Salaries.

The President		£2000
Permanent Secretary		1500
Parliamentary ditto		1500
2 Legal Assistant Secretaries	800*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1200
2 Assistant Secretaries	800*l.* ,, 50*l.* ,,	1000
2 Assistants to the Secretaries	600*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	800
Accountant	800*l.* ,, 50*l.* ,,	1000
Deputy Accountant	500*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	600
Book-keeper	300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	450
Draughtsman	450*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	600
Librarian	450*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	600
18 Senior Clerks	320*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	600
30 Junior ditto	100*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	300
7 Supplementary ditto	150*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	300
Law Clerk	350*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	500
Chief of Statistical Department		1000
Registrar		400
2 Professional Members Marine Department		800
Surveyor-General	450*l.* rising 25*l.* a year to	600
1 Nautical Assessor		200
3 Inspectors of Railways	700*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1000
1 ditto	600*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	800
Warden of Standards		900
Clerk to ditto		300
Translator		300
Corresponding Clerk, Railway Department		400

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

SALARIES—*continued*.

Writers		£8000
Private Secretary to President		300
2 ditto to the Secretaries		150
Office-keeper	200*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	250
21 Messengers, &c.	together	1787

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY.

Registrar-General	700*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	£900
Inspector	500*l.* „ 25*l.* „	700
4 First-class Clerks	380*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
12 Second-class ditto	250*l.* „ 15*l.* „	350
20 Third-class ditto	100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	220
Office-keeper		120
6 Messengers, &c.	from 52*l.* to	100
2 Boy Messengers, 8*s.* rising to 12*s.* a week.		
Writers, &c.		3372

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

Registrar		£700
Assistant Registrar for Ireland	250*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	300
Chief Clerk	300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
Senior Clerk	200*l.* „ 15*l.* „	300
2 Clerks	80*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Assistant Registrar at Truro		50
Office-keeper	.. 80*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	100
2 Messengers		70
Writers		300

REGISTRY OF DESIGNS.

Registrar		£600
Assistant ditto	300*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	400
2 Clerks	80*l.* „ 10*l.* „	180
4 Office-keepers, Messengers, &c.	.. 70*l.* and	85

OTHER INSPECTORS (BOARD OF TRADE).

Inspector of Alkali Works		£700
4 Sub-ditto		400
Inspector for Chain Cables, &c.		700
„ Oyster Fisheries		500
28 „ Corn Returns	together	1380

THE TREASURY.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Establishment Clerks	18 to 25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20 „ 30
Supplementary Clerks	18 „ 25
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office	18 „ 30
Supplementary Audit Clerks	20 „ 35
Temporary Clerks	18 „ 40
Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer)	21 „ 35
Binders	25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.*

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate, and the test Examination being restricted to Translation.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Elements of Criminal Law.
(*t*) 5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
(*t*) 6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (up to, but not including, Vulgar Fractions).
4. English Composition.

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

First Lord		£5000
Chancellor of the Exchequer		5000
3 Lords' Commissioners (only 2 paid)		1000
2 Political Secretaries		2000
1 Permanent Secretary	2000*l.* to	2500
Auditor of Civil List		1500
4 Principal Clerks	1000*l.* rising 50*l.* a year to	1200
7 First-class Clerks	700*l.* " 25*l.* "	900
12 Second-class ditto	250*l.* " 20*l.* "	600
8 Third-class ditto	100*l.* " 15*l.* "	250
1 Accountant	600*l.* " 25*l.* "	850
1 Assistant ditto		550
16 Supplementary Clerks	from 100*l.* to	500
2 Private Secretaries to First Lord		300
1 ditto to Chancellor of Exchequer		300
3 ditto to Secretaries		150
Office and Housekeeper	200*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	250
Superintendent of Messengers		200
20 Messengers	from 85*l.* to	150
Writers		1500

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor	2000*l.* to	£2500
Assistant ditto	1200*l.* "	1500
3 Assistants	from 600*l.* "	950
Accountant		500
2 First-class Clerks	350*l.* rising 20*l.* a year to	500
2 Second-class ditto	150*l.* " 15*l.* "	300
2 Supplementary ditto	100*l.* " 10*l.* "	200
3 Messengers	85*l.* to	130

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Nominations in the Gift of the Senate.

Limits of Age.

Clerk to the Senate	25 to 35
Supplemental Clerks	18 " 24

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerk to the Senate:

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS:

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Further or Technical Examination:—

4. Copying from MS.
5. Composition.
6. English Language.
7. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages and Plain Accounts).

Final Examination (to take place when candidates are equal on the result of the other: Latin, French, Algebra to Simple Equations, Euclid (Book I.), Modern Geography, English History, or the elements of some one science).

Salaries.

Registrar		£1000
Assistant ditto		500
Clerk to the Senate	300*l.* rising to	400
Supplemental Clerk	80*l.* rising 5*l.* a year to	200
Clerk of Convocation		150
Office-keeper		120
4 Messengers, &c., from 8*s.* to 30*s.* a week.		
49 Examiners	from 25*l.* to 200*l.*: total	4750

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

WAR DEPARTMENT:

Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-commissioned Officers	18 to 25
Draughtsmen	21 " 30
Accountant	18 " 40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17 " 25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	18 " 40
Clerks to Auditor of Manufacturing Accounts	18 " 45
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18 " 40
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter-carriers	20 " 35
Masters of Vessels and First Engineers	25 " 45
Mates and Second ditto	21 " 35

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

Commissariat:	
Clerks	18 to 30
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	— „ 30
Superintendent of Transport	— „ 35
Military Staff Offices:	
Civilian Clerks	18 „ 30
Military Store Service:	
Officers	18 „ 23
Storeholders	25 „ 40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	— „ 35
Viewers	— „ 45
Purveyor's Clerks	18 „ 25
Military Prisons:	
Warders and other Subordinate Officers	25 „ 45
Survey Department:	
Civil Assistants	18 „ 35
Royal Engineer Department:	
Clerk of the Works	21 „ 30
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	— „ 35
Adjutant-General's Office:	
Permanent Clerks	16 „ 25
Supplemental Clerks	16 „ 20
Messengers	20 „ 35
Commander-in-Chief's Office:	
Established Clerks	18 „ 25
Messengers	25 „ 35
Council of Military Education:	
Clerks	— „ 42
Judge-Advocate-General's Office:	
Clerks	17 „ 25
Messengers	20 „ 40
Quartermaster-General's Office:	
Permanent Clerks	16 „ 23
Messengers	20 „ 35
Military Offices (Ireland):	
Permanent Clerks	16 „ 23

Subjects of Examination.*

I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.

[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's and Auditor's Department.*]

(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, AND THE BARRACK OFFICES:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).

[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]

5. French and German.
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

V. DRAUGHTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.

VI. ACCOUNTANT:

1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

VII. Junior Assistant in the Chemical Department:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The elements of French or German.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.

VIII. Temporary Assistants in the Chemical Department:

1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals).
2. Chemistry.

IX. Medical Clerks at Gambia, and Civilian Clerks in Military Staff Offices.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

X. Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter-carriers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XI. Registry Clerks, Commissariat Clerks, Clerks to Auditor of Manufacturing Accounts:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

[*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*]

3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals).
4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.

XII. Clerks in the Manufacturing Departments (when Non-commissioned Officers):

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

XIII. Commissariat Storekeepers, Assistant Storekeepers, and Issuers, and Clerks in the Royal Military College (Sandhurst):

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIV. Officers of the Military Store Service:

1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History (elementary).
6. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.).
8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).

XV. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE, OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c., AND SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE COMMISSARIAT:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XVI. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

XVII. PURVEYORS' CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Translation from French, German, Italian, or Spanish.

XVIII. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIX. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS):

1. Reading and Writing simple words.

XX. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XXI. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Mensuration.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
8. Analysis of Prices.
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.

XXII. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, under Regulations Class II.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.*

I. CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, Regulations Class II.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.*

I. PERMANENT CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.

II. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, Regulations Class II.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.*

CLERKS:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.*

PERMANENT CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).*

PERMANENT CLERKS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.

I. C...
1. W...
2. A... £1500
3. L... 150
4. P... 1500
5. ... 1000
6. E...

II. S... ... THE

.. .. £800
.. .. 650
...year to 600
„ 100
„ 250
„ 170

I. P...
1 ...
2 ...
3 ...
4 ...
5 ...
6 ...

II. C...
1 ...
2 ...

III. ...

.. .. .. £250
.. together 280
.. .. „ 251
.. .. „ 1100
.. .. „ 510
.. .. „ 395
...alaries from 80*l.* to 120
.. .. .. together 1265
.. .. .. „ 1473

...AL'S OFFICE.

.. .. £2000
.. .. 1000
.. .. together 780
.. .. „ 1095
.. .. 170

PRISONS.

.. .. together £1841
.. .. 830s

DEPARTMENT.

.. .. £1500
.. .. at salaries ... to 500
... day.

...ppear to be the numbers in ... nk it it ...ily performed by about th... super-...fice establishment.

3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

Salaries—Individual Officers.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Secretary of State	£5000
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	1500
Permanent ditto	2000
Chief Clerk and Registrar	1200
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	300
Assistant ditto	150
Solicitor	1500
Allowance for Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State	300
Conveyancing Clerk .. .. 200*l.* rising 15*l.* a year to	250

DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF.*

Commander-in-Chief	£4000
Private Secretary	300
4 Aides de Camp	400
Adjutant-General	2000
Quartermaster-General	1500
Military Secretary	2000
Deputy Adjutant-General	1200
2 Deputy Adjutant and Quartermasters-General	1000
4 Assistant ditto	600
4 Deputy ditto	450
Inspector-General of Reserve Forces	1000
Deputy ditto	600
Inspector-General of Recruiting	1000
Chief Clerk of the Military Department	1000

DEPARTMENT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.*

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	£1500
Private Secretary	150
Director of Transport and Supplies	1500
Assistant ditto	650
Director of Contracts	1500
Director of Artillery and Stores	1000
Assistant ditto	500

* Salaries in addition to military pay.

SALARIES—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Financial Secretary	£1500
Private Secretary	150
Accountant-General	1500
Assistant ditto	1000

SCALE OF PAY OF CLERKS PROPORTIONATELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE ABOVE BRANCHES OF THE WAR OFFICE.

10	Principals				£800
17	Assistants				650
55	Senior Clerks	420*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a year to	600
123	Junior ditto, 100*l.* a year for 3 years, then	150*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	400
*—	Supplementary Clerks, First-class	180*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
—	Ditto Second-class	90*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	170
74	Military Clerks, at 5*s.* or 6*s.* a day.				

SALARIES OF OFFICE-KEEPERS, &c.

Office-keeper at Pall Mall		£250
3 others	together	280
3 Housekeepers	„	254
5 Queen's Messengers	„	1100
7 Press-keepers	„	540
12 Press Boys	„	395
42 Messengers	at salaries from 80*l.* to	120
15 ditto, at Whitehall	together	1265
31 Doorkeepers, Commissionaires, &c.	„	1473

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General		£2000
Deputy ditto		1000
3 Acting ditto	together	780
8 Clerks	„	1095
Housekeeper and Messenger		170

MILITARY PRISONS.

6 Governors	together	£1841
126 Warders, &c.		8308

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director-General		£1500
8 Clerks	at salaries from 100*l.* to	500
5 Military Clerks, at 4*s.* 8*d.* a day.		

* 50 first-class and 100 second-class appear to be the numbers intended for this rank if it is continued. At present the work is chiefly performed by about the same number of supernumerary members of the late War-Office establishment.

SALARIES—*continued.*

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Besides Officers of the Army, there are 236 Barrack Clerks and subordinates not classified, at home and abroad, at a cost of	£21,469
The charge for Storekeeper, Issuers, &c. (the number is not given) .. .. is	119,224

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Clothing	800*l.* to	£1000
Superintendent of Factory		500
4 Inspectors	at 400*l.* and	500

Storekeeper, 500*l.*; Paymaster, 465*l.*; Assistant ditto, 265*l.*
3 Storeholders at 10*s.* 6*d.* a day, and 3 Assistant ditto at 7*s.* 6*d.*

6 Clerks	from 156*l.* to	500
44 Soldier and other Clerks	together	4364
Office-keeper		120

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Besides Professional Officers, there are 3 Clerks at 500*l.* a year each.

46 Clerks	together	£10,576

7 Military Clerks at 140*l*, and one at 115*l.*

75 Writers		6179

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General		£1500
Deputy Director		700
Surveyor		784
29 other Surveyors	together	10,875
2 Draughtsmen	„	837
20 Clerks of Works, First-class	„	5875
79 ditto Second-class	„	17,004
3 ditto Third-class	„	420
14 Clerks, First-class	210*l.*, rising to	270
30 ditto Second class	150*l.* to	200
15 ditto Third-class	80*l.* „	140
153 Temporary Clerks of Works, and Temporary and Military Clerks, &c.		11,633

MILITARY EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT.

Director-General	£1000
Secretary, in addition to Military pay	500

4 Clerks 548*l.*; Examiners 1415*l.*

Besides Military Officers, the following Professors and others are employed.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

21 Professors and Instructors	from 250*l.* to	£555

SALARIES—*continued.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

15 Professors and Instructors	from 210*l.* to	£450
3 Clerks		530

STAFF COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

11 Professors and Masters	from 350*l.* to	£600
1 Clerk		184

REGIMENTAL AND GARRISON SCHOOLS.

Inspector of Army Schools (in addition to half-pay)	£600
12 Sub-Inspectors, at 10*s.* a day.	
12 First-class Schoolmasters, 8*s.* a day.	
21 Second-class ditto at 6*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* a day.	
144 Army ditto at 4*s.* to 7*s.* a day.	
20 First-class Schoolmistresses (2 of them at 50*l.*)	44
35 Second-class ditto	36
99 Third-class ditto	30
55 Acting Schoolmasters and Mistresses	824
Pupil Teachers and Monitresses	1186

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

11 Masters, &c.	from 40*l.* to	£350

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

6 Masters from 50*l.* to 200*l.*; Infant Schoolmistress, 9*l.*

DEPARTMENT FOR INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

8 Professors, &c.	from 50*l.* to	£550
3 Clerks and Assistants to Lecturers	together	146

MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

4 Professors	each	£850
Secretary		200

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Secretary		£700
2 Clerks	400*l.* rising to	500
5 ditto	220*l.* ,,	350
5 ditto	90*l.* to	200
Office-keeper and Servants 168*l.*; 2 Messengers	together	117

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

Secretary and Treasurer	£300
Clerk	145

(OFFICE OF) WOODS, &c.

Open Competition.

Limits of Age.*

Clerks	17 to 25
Clerks to Surveyors of Forests	17 „ 30
Messengers	21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.*

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. Clerks to Surveyors of Forests:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

Salaries.

2 Commissioners		£1200
2 Principal Clerks	600*l*. rising by 25*l*. a year to	800
4 Senior ditto	400*l*. „ 20*l*. „	500
9 Assistant ditto	300*l*. „ 15*l*. „	400
3 Supplementary ditto	200*l*. „ 10*l*. „	250
8 ditto ditto	100*l*. „ 10*l*. „	200
Solicitor	1500*l*. rising to	1800
3 Clerks	from 120*l*. to	500

(OFFICE OF) WORKS, &c.

Open Competition.

Clerks, Regulations Class II.

For Technical Officers, see Special Regulations, page 13.

Messengers .. .. age under 40

* See note as to alterations, p. 45.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test Examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

First Commissioner		£2000
Secretary		1200
Assistant ditto	500l. rising by 20l. a year to	700
Private Secretary		150
3 First-class Clerks	400l. rising by 20l. a year to	600
5 Second-class ditto	300l. „ 15l. „	400
7 Third-class ditto	200l. „ 15l. „	300
12 ditto	100l. „ 10l. „	200
Accountant	400l. „ 20l. „	600
Director of Works and Buildings		1500
Assistant Surveyor for Scotland	900l. rising by 25l. a year to	1000
6 Surveyors of Works, &c.	from 400l. to	800
9 Technical Clerks, &c., to Surveyors	„ 100l. „	300
Land Surveyor	300l. rising by 15l. a year to	400
Chief Examiner of Accounts	400l. „ 20l. „	600
2 ditto ditto	300l. „ 15l. „	400
7 ditto ditto	150l. „ 10l. „	300
Clerk of the Furniture	400l. „ 20l. „	600
8 Assistants to ditto	from 130l. to	250
16 Clerks of Works (one at 250l.)	„ 130l. „	200
4 Office-keepers. Paper-keepers, &c.	„ 90l. „	200
4 Messengers (and 4 more at lower rates)	„ 80l. „	100
Writers		990

Solicitor		£1500
4 Clerks	from 100l. to	500
Messenger		85

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

EXERCISE IN HANDWRITING.

Copy the accompanying table in your best handwriting, or as much as you can in the time allowed, *viz.* half an hour. N.B.—It is important that the copy should be *correctly*, *distinctly*, and *neatly* executed. Additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Departments:—					
Land Revenue	17,000	10,500	15,000	42,500	—
Registration of Trade and Shipping	5,500	2,100	1,000	8,600	—
Treasury and Stamp Office	24,000	30,600	21,400	76,000	—
Political Pensions and Compensations (*a*) ..	19,672	22,834	15,034	57,540	—
Salaries and Establishments:—					
General Government .	98,070	49,035	49,035	196,140	—
Ecclesiastical	11,000	11,500	5,100	27,600	—
Law and Justice ..	146,800	85,500	26,000	258,300	—
Education, Science, and Art (*b*)	12,000	9,000	8,000	29,000	—
Pensions (*c*)	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000	—
Charitable Institutions .	28,500	8,500	1,500	38,500	—
Marine (*d*)	38,500	13,000	17,000	68,500	—
Suppression of Piracy (*e*)	48,000	15,600	18,400	82,000	—
Military	380,000	200,000	50,000	630,000	—
Total estimated Expenditure	1,096,782	574,509	314,809	1,986,100	1,986,100

N.B.—In this Return are included all the contemplated additions to salaries and establishments, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying schedule of proposed establishments.

(*a*). A Return showing the particulars of the charges under this head is attached.
(*b*). Large additions have been sanctioned under this head during current financial year.
(*c*). This estimate is based upon existing pensions, and probable pensions in next few years.
(*d*). Includes Straits Lights expenditure. Includes also "Shipping Office" expenses.
(*e*). This is a heading directed by Government of India, but the expenditure being for maintenance of Government steamers employed not only in the suppression of Piracy, but also in relief of troops, service of Straits Lights, and conveyance of Government officials, it might more properly be included under the head of Marine.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[N.B.—*In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "Attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation."*

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating:—

The examiner is requested to read over the passages marked "For Dictation," first, that the candidates may gather its general purport; a second time, slowly, that they may have ample time to write it down; a third time, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written. Ruled lines should not be allowed. All full stops should be announced.]

The physical organization of the native of Bengal is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant vapour bath. His pursuits are sedentary, his limbs delicate, his movements languid. During many ages he has been trampled upon by men of bolder and more hardy breeds. Courage, independence, veracity, are qualities to which his constitution and his situation are equally unfavourable. His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. It is weak even to helplessness, for purposes of manly resistance; but its suppleness and its tact move the children of sterner climates to admiration not unmingled with contempt. All those arts which are the natural defence of the weak are familiar to this subtle race. Large promises, smooth excuses, elaborate tissues of circumstantial falsehood, equivocation, perjury, forgery, are the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the people of the Lower Ganges. All those millions did not furnish one sepoy to the armies of the Company. But as usurers, as money-changers, as sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings could bear a comparison with them. With all his softness, the Bengalee is by no means placable in his enmities or prone to pity. The pertinacity with which he adheres to his purposes yields only to the immediate pressure of fear. Nor does he lack a certain kind of courage which is often wanting to his masters. To inevitable evils he is sometimes found to oppose a passive fortitude, such as the Stoics attributed to their ideal philosopher. A European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a cheer will sometimes shriek under the surgeon's knife, and fall into an agony of despair at the sentence of death. But the Bengalee has been known to endure torture with the firmness of an ancient Roman, and to mount the scaffold with the steady step and even pulse of the bravest of British patriots.

In the succeeding six years Oliver sent to the press some things which have survived and many which have perished. He produced articles for reviews, magazines, and newspapers; children's books, which, bound in gilt paper and adorned with hideous woodcuts, appeared in the window of the once far-famed shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; a superficial and incorrect, but very readable, history of England in a series of

letters, purporting to be addressed by a nobleman to his son; and some very lively and amusing sketches of London society in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a Chinese traveller to his friends. All these works were anonymous, but some of them were well known to be Goldsmith's, and he gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he drudged. He was indeed emphatically a popular writer. For accurate research or grave disquisition he was not well qualified by nature or by education. He knew nothing accurately. His reading had been desultory, nor had he meditated deeply on what he had read. He had seen much of the world, but he had noticed and retained little more of what he had seen than some grotesque incidents and characters which had happened to strike his fancy. But though his mind was scantily stored with materials, he used what materials he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. There have been many greater writers, but perhaps no writer was ever more uniformly agreeable. His style was always pure and easy, and on proper occasions pointed and energetic. His narratives were always amusing, his descriptions always picturesque, his humour rich and joyous, yet not without an occasional tinge of amiable sadness. About everything that he wrote, serious or sportive, there was a certain natural grace and decorum, hardly to be expected from a man a great part of whose life had been passed among thieves and beggars in those squalid dens which are the reproach of great capitals.

[The "Exercises to test Orthography" usually include an exercise in dictation and an orthographical exercise; but in all preliminary test Examinations, and in some others, a second exercise in dictation is given, instead of an orthographical exercise.]

SPECIMEN OF ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

[*The candidate is required to copy the passage set before him clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.*]

Had Cromwell understood and reguarded the intarists of his contry, he would have suported the diclining condition of Spain aganst the daingerus ambition of France, and priserved that ballence of power on which the greatness and sicurity of England so much dippend. Had he studdied only his own intarists, he would have mantaned an exacte nutrallety between those great monnerchies; nor would he have hazzerded his il-acquired and unsetled power by provoking forrin ennemies, who might lend asistence to dommestic faction, and overturn his tottering throne. But his magninimmaty undervallude dainger: his active dispasition and aviddety of extensive glory made him incapible of ripose. And as the pollecy of men is continnualy warped by their temper, no sooner was peece made with Holland, than he began to delibbarate what new ennemy he should invaid with his victoryus arms. The extensive empire and yet extreem weekness of Spain in the West Indies; the viggerus curridge and great navel power of England; were sircamstences which, when cumpared, exited the ambition of the entirprizing protecter, and made him hope that he might, by some gainfull conquist, render for ever illustreus that domin-

nion which he had asumed over his contry. Should he fail in these durable acquesitions, the Indian tresures, which must every yeer travverse the ocean to reech Spain, were, he thought, a sure prey to the English navy, and would suport his milletery force without his laying new burdons on his discontented peaple. From France a viggerus risistence must be expected: no plundre, no conquists could be hoped for; the proggriss of his arms, even if atended with suxess, must there be slow & gradduel: and the advantidges aquired, however reel, would be less striking to the multetude whom it was his intarist to alure. The royal fammely, so closely connected with the French monnerk, might reseeve great asistence from that naboring kingdom; and an army of French protistents, landed in England, would be able, he dredded, to unite the most oposit factions aganst the pressent usirpation.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC.

A. (Compound addition.)

[N.B.—An exercise in compound addition is given, with few exceptions, to *every candidate.*]

Used in Examinations not Competitive.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (half an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
57437	4	2	971068	6	1	16027	3	7
538097	1	2	213884	3	2	47983	8	2
754739	2	1	98278	17	6	927	6	8
273144	9	9	23997	5	2	74321	18	9
732110	11	7	234526	1	1	642935	8	1
432112	19	8	14239	2	5	61423	2	8
14203	5	6	189603	2	5	65211	6	8
197314	5	6	36197	11	7	83215	9	5
536408	13	10	810769	2	2	16391	1	4
961403	5	5	90473	16	5	753276	5	5
82163	9	10	673159	0	1	352376	0	9
612356	1	2	83511	3	0	26179	5	8
2489	6	7	52867	13	5	34232	1	11
879	6	1	23276	5	9	90574	2	1
402723	11	2	836729	6	7	17692	9	5
177119	1	6	627412	3	7	8542	18	9

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37691	11	2	23109	19	10	692765	1	2
89137	6	8	859276	3	8	211618	10	7
471067	13	8	32752	15	3	156917	11	9
107319	8	4	361211	6	7	621593	5	4
617173	8	6	239416	9	8	423925	4	11
90704	8	8	152836	1	9	83641	8	9
48690	7	3	297215	9	5	147230	3	7
418203	2	3	86631	7	7	531067	13	8
25672	3	4	41708	7	7	416228	10	9
127433	9	5	178786	4	2	181528	3	6
931801	3	8	181437	9	8	95316	2	2
671646	3	11	96738	4	9	514376	15	10
264103	7	7	92485	9	7	94712	3	3
426409	12	8	99374	5	7	219432	2	6
133879	1	7	91467	1	3	310397	8	7
9632	2	6	19109	19	10	113257	8	11

Answer

The papers used in Competitive Examinations are of the same character, but of greater length; containing twelve columns, instead of six, the time allowed being the same.

B. (Elementary Arithmetic.)

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Notice prefixed to papers in Arithmetic.

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers; to put the number to each question; to send up the working as well as the answers, and to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.

1. Write down in figures Eight hundred million one thousand and sixty-two.
2. Write down in figures Two hundred thousand one hundred and ten.
3. Write down in words 576430072.
4. Add together—

546382910
7862698
9877
8462563
877644
998762531

5.—

£	s.	d.
6782	13	11½
347	12	2
6920	3	7¾
524	17	6¼
3707	16	11¾
670	2	1

Insert the answer

6.—			7.— £	s.	d.
	From	978600725	57000	13	11¼
	Take	378732861	3976	16	11¾

Insert the answer

The working of the following is to be shown up:

8. Multiply 78907632 by 3970062.
9. Multiply 87400763 by 529603.
10. Multiply 7643*l*. 13*s*. 6½*d*. by 7.
11. Multiply 3077*l*. 6*s*. 11¾*d*. by 73.
12. Multiply 78079*l*. 13*s*. 6½*d*. by 379.
13. Divide 98710623541 by 8.
14. Divide 329707786411 by 37.
15. Divide 383897609452 by 8420.
16. Divide 1015880*l*. 0*s*. 1½*d*. by 27.
17. Divide 16583476*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*. by 432.

N.B.—In working the above, *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

C. (Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

1. Reduce 5 lbs. 11 oz. 2 dwts. 17 grs. to grains.
2. If 71 lbs. of salt cost 1*l*. 16*s*. 11¾*d*., what will be the cost of 45 lbs.?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 5021 articles at 1*l*. 16*s*. 4¼*d*. each.
4. In 3060752 seconds how many weeks, days, &c.?
5. If a tradesman loses 1*s*. 6*d*. on an article which costs him 6*s*., what does he lose if he lays out 100*l*.?
6. Find (by Practice) the value of 5 barrels of coffee, each 124 lbs., at 140*s*. per cwt.
7. How many acres, &c., are there in 120,505 square feet?
8. If 100 men can build a wall 8 feet high in 4 hours, how many men will it take if the height is 12 feet and the time 10 hours?
9. Find (by Practice) the cost of 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at 10*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.
10. In 9503707 pints how many quarters, bushels, &c.?
11. If 150*l*. gain 7*l*. 10*s*. interest in 3 months, what principal will gain 136*l*. in 7½ months?
12. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 4326*l*. 15*s*. at 16*s*. 7*d*. in the pound.

D. (Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

(*a*.) Used in preliminary test Examinations, and others which are not Competitive.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

N.B.—You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.

1. In 769857 ounces how many tons, cwts., &c.?
2. If 13 yards of silk cost 3*l.* 0*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, what will be the cost of 417 yards?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 10508*l.* 15*s.* at 7*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on 850*l.* for 3 months at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{2}{15}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, and $\frac{3}{40}$.
6. Subtract $11\frac{3}{8}$ from $13\frac{1}{15}$.
7. Multiply $12\frac{3}{17}$ by $5\frac{1}{10}$.
8. Divide $\frac{12}{33}$ by $2\frac{1}{9}$.

---

9. Add together 7316·24871, ·007, 65·83, and 517·432765.
10. Subtract 6·82479 from 33·8417.
11. Multiply 57·2579 by ·00746.
12. Divide 7·873 by 99·26 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 3 dwts. 6 grains as the decimal fraction of 1 lb. troy.

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14. In 777695 pints how many quarters, bushels, &c.?
15. What weight of iron can be bought for 2058*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* if 13 cwt. cost 2*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*?
16. Find (by Practice) the cost of 888 articles at 17*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
17. Find the amount of 3260*l.* 10*s.* in 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum, compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.

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18. Add together $7\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{18}$, $\frac{4}{21}$, $2\frac{1}{7}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$.
19. Subtract $5\frac{6}{7}$ from $6\frac{13}{27}$.
20. Multiply $16\frac{1}{3}$ by $5\frac{1}{16}$.
21. Divide $\frac{21}{23}$ by $3\frac{1}{7}$.

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22. Add together 37·300769, ·57, ·00768, 5·2037, and 92·608.
23. Subtract 53·07962 from 342·1639.
24. Multiply 2·30765 by ·200713.
25. Divide 77237·580 by 37·205.
26. Reduce 270 inches to the decimal of a cubic foot.

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27. Reduce 3 acres, 2 roods, 3 yards to square inches.
28. If 40*l.* gain 4*l.* in six months at 20 per cent., what principal will gain 30*l.* in 16 months at 10 per cent.?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 1 ton 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., at 1*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.
30. In what time will 2050*l.* amount to 2498*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., simple interest?

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31. Add together 6, $\frac{4}{17}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{34}$, and $1\frac{3}{68}$.
32. Subtract $13\frac{4}{15}$ from $20\frac{1}{6}$.
33. Multiply together $3\frac{1}{7}$, $3\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{4}{25}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{14}{17}$.
34. Divide $13\frac{1}{3}$ by $6\frac{4}{17}$.

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35. Add together 3·25 of a yard and 2·37 of a furlong.
36. Subtract ·36 of an hour from 1·22 of 12 hours 16 minutes.
37. Multiply 3·007625 by ·67009.
38. Divide 1·813998 by ·007654.
39. Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

Similar papers are used also in Competitive Examinations; the time then allowed is 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(*b.*) Used in Competitive Examinations.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. The income of a parish is 6529*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; how much in the pound will produce a rate of 150*l.*?
2. Find exactly the cube root of $1776\frac{325}{729}$.
3. Express 1 acre 3 roods 26 perches as the decimal of a square mile.
4. If 120 men make an embankment $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, 30 yards wide, and 7 yards high, in 42 days, how many men would it take to make an embankment 1000 yards long, 36 yards wide, and 22 feet high, in 30 days?
5. A person invests 1365*l.* in the 3 per cents. at 91; he sells out 1000*l.* stock when they have risen to $93\frac{1}{2}$, and the remainder when they have fallen to 85. How much does he gain or lose by the transaction?
6. Multiply by duodecimals 9 feet 7 inches 3 pts. by 5 feet 7 inches 11 pts., and the product by 2 feet 7 inches. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
7. At what rate per cent. will the true discount on 1336*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* due at the end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years amount to 199*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*?
8. A can copy 6 pages while B copies 5; B copies 15 while C copies 12: and C can copy 4 while D copies 3. A, who can write 20 pages a day, receives a paper of 240 pages to copy, and after doing a quarter of it calls in B, C, and D to help him; when will the work be finished?
9. A merchant buys 1260 quarters of corn, one-fifth of which he sells at a gain of 5 per cent., one-third at a gain of 8 per cent., and the remainder at a gain of 12 per cent.: if he had sold the whole at a gain of 10 per cent. he would have gained 23*l.* 2*s.* more. What was the cost price per quarter?
10. Find the length of the side of a cubical tank which contains 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs. 8 oz. of water, one cubic foot of which weighs 1000 ounces.
11. How many pounds of tea at 2*s.* 8*d.* a pound must a dealer mix with 495 lbs. at 2*s.* 9*d.*, so that he may realize a profit of 10 per cent. on his outlay by selling the whole at 3*s.* a pound?

12. To find the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on any number of pounds for any number of days, multiply the number of pounds by twice the number of days, deduct $\frac{1}{70}$th of the product, and cut off the last two figures; the result will be the interest in pence. Show that the error in the interest given by this rule for any time less than a year cannot exceed one shilling on every 2800*l.*

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1. Find the square root of 676·208016 and the cube root of 66·923396.
2. What do you mean by discount? Find the true discount on 528*l.* 15*s.* due 4 years hence at $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.
3. Find the average of $12\frac{12}{25}$, 21, $7\frac{3}{4}$, ·034, $3\frac{1}{8}$, 0, $24\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{7}{20}$; express the fractional part decimally.
4. If by selling goods for 136*l.* I lose 15 per cent., how much per cent. should I have lost or gained if I had sold them for 160 guineas?
5. Add together $\frac{5}{32}$ of a square mile, $\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of a rood, giving the result in acres, roods, and perches.
6. A person invests 6534*l.* in the 3 per cents. at 90, and on their rising to 91 transfers his stock to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $93\frac{1}{2}$; how is his annual income affected?
7. The consumption of malt in a country is 7,200,000 quarters, and the duty is 16*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. If the duty be reduced 30 per cent., and the consumption then increases 20 per cent., how will the revenue be affected?
8. The sidereal year being $365^{d.}\ 6^{h.}\ 9^{m.}\ 9^{s.}\ 6$; and the tropical year $365^{d.}\ 5^{h.}\ 48^{m.}\ 49^{s.}\ 7$; reduce their difference to the decimal of a sidereal year.
9. After a certain number of men had been employed on a piece of work 24 days, and had half finished it, 16 men more were set on, and the remaining half was completed in 16 days; how many men were employed at first, and what was the whole expense of the work at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day per man?
10. Multiply 13 feet 7 inches by 9 feet 3 inches, and the product by 25 feet 5 inches; and express the result in cubic feet, cubic inches, and the fractional part of a cubic inch.
11. A room is 34 feet 8 inches long, 13 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet 9 inches high. Find the cost of papering it with paper 1 foot 10 inches wide, at 6*d.* per yard, and of carpeting it with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, at 3*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per yard.
12. Reduce $\frac{5\cdot1183}{\cdot0141}$ of $22\cdot\dot{2}$ of $\cdot0\dot{9}$ of $\cdot2\dot{3}\dot{4}$ to a vulgar fraction in its lowest term.

E. (Percentages.)

Used in the Competitive Examination of Cadets in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

1. A grocer mixes 3 cwt. of tea which cost him 16 guineas a cwt. with 1 cwt. which cost him 19*l.* 12*s.*; at what rate per pound must he sell the mixture so as to gain 4 per cent. on his outlay?

2. By selling an article for 4s. a person loses 7 per cent.; what must he sell it at to gain 5 per cent.?
3. From the following table—

Railway Passengers.	Great Britain.	France.	Prussia.
1st class	4,743,213	2,124,917	307,492
2nd class	10,291,749	6,172,429	1,292,476
3rd class	21,409,217	15,473,551	2,374,237

find the proportion per cent. which the whole number of first and second class passengers bears to the whole number of third-class passengers.
4. A man invests in shares in a company at such a price that when the dividend is 4s. 9d. a share he will get 5 per cent. on his money; what rate of interest will he get when the dividend is 2s. 9d.?
5. An estate with a rental of 8790*l.* is sold for 351,600*l.* In order that it may yield the purchaser $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for his money, how much per cent. must he raise the rent?

BOOK-KEEPING.

A paper similar to the following (A.) is set to *every candidate* who is examined in book-keeping, along with a special paper adapted to the office for which he is a candidate. In either case the following "Instructions" are given:—

(*a*) *The writing in this exercise should be neat and should be confined within the spaces provided. The names, dates, quantities, &c., should be correctly copied.*

(*b*) *No rough copy is to be made of any part of the work, and no erasures are to be made. If anything needs correction it may be struck out with the pen and a fresh entry made instead of it.*

(*c*) *The calculations in the printed paper need not be checked.*

BOOK-KEEPING. (A.)

Time allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

1. Head one of the sheets put before you "Purchases Book" and the other "Sales Book." Of the four sets of money columns in each of these books head the first "Separate Amounts" and the last "Total," and leave the intermediate ones blank. Head the narrow column before those for total with the words "Ledger folio."

Copy the following transactions into these books, putting sales in the Sales Book and purchases in the other. Goods delivered may be taken as sold and goods received as purchased. The entries are to be in order of date, and all transactions with the same person on the same day are to be brought together. The separate amounts

for the several transactions are to be put in the first column, and the total for each person for each day in the last.

2. Open the necessary personal accounts in the ledger placed before you, and post into them from the "Purchases Book" and "Sales Book," giving no details but using the words "Wine," "Spirit," or "Beer," or (when more than one of these classes is concerned) "Sundries." Put the number of the ledger folio in the proper place in the Sales Book and Purchases Book.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced, and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

CELLAR BOOK.—SPIRITS.

1855.			£	s.	d.
January	2.	Received from Sinclair and Linskill:			
		1250 gallons Gin @ 7*s.* 10*d.*	489	11	8
„	3.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
		200 gallons Gin @ 8*s.* 2*d.*	81	13	4
„	5.	Received from Ollivier and Knappett:			
		3 puncheons Demerara Rum, 298 gallons @ 4*s.*	59	12	0
„	6.	Delivered to Matthew Sheppard:			
		250 gallons Gin @ 8*s.* 2*d.*	102	1	8
		1 puncheon Demerara Rum, 98 gallons @ 4*s.* 6*d.*	22	1	0
„	12.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
		100 gallons Gin @ 8*s.* 2*d.*	40	16	8
„	29.	Delivered to John Cartmail Shepheard:			
		1 puncheon Demerara Rum, 90 gallons @ 4*s.* 6*d.*	20	5	0

CELLAR BOOK.—BEER.

1868.			£	s.	d.
January	1.	Received from Shephard and Bensley:			
		200 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.*	50	0	0
		200 doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3*s.*	37	10	0
„	3.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
		24 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* 6*d.*	6	12	0
		24 doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3*s.* 3*d.*	3	18	0
„	„	Delivered to Matthew M'Ginness:			
		20 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* 6*d.*	5	10	0
		24 doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3*s.* 3*d.*	3	18	0
„	„	Delivered to Matthew Sheppard:			
		12 doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3*s.* 3*d.*	1	19	0
		6 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* 6*d.*	1	13	0
„	„	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
		50 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* 6*d.*	13	15	0
„	4.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
		50 doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3*s.* 3*d.*	8	2	6
„	23.	Received from John Cartmail Shepheard:			
		156 doz. qts. Pale Ale @ 5*s.* 6*d.*	42	18	0
„	31.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
		6 doz. qts. Pale Ale @ 6*s.*	1	16	0

CELLAR BOOK.—WINE.

			£	s.	d.
January 2.	Received from Arthur Tregellas:				
		60 doz. Medoc Claret @ 10s.	30	0	0
		12 doz. Scharzberger @ 40s.	24	0	0
" 3.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:				
		6 doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	7	4	0
" "	Delivered to Matthew M'Ginness:				
		6 doz. Scharzberger @ 56s.	16	16	0
		6 doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	7	4	0
" 29.	Delivered to John Cartmail Shepheard:				
		2 doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	2	8	0
" 31.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:				
		12 doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	14	8	0

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, ¾ of an hour.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book and enter in it the following transactions:—

1866.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand	750	2	11
2.	Paid into Bank	600	0	0
3.	Received of James Rickard	17	2	4
5.	Paid John Browne	22	9	2
6.	Paid Stephen Jones	117	3	5
19.	Received of W. Maule	35	13	2
30.	Paid Stephen Jones by cheque	315	0	0
31.	James Rickard paid into my a/c at Bank	75	0	0

Bring down the balance.

2. On which side of the Ledger a/c for W. Maule should the payment of Jan. 19 be entered?
3. What is the left-hand side of a Ledger a/c called?
4. How would you check the correctness of your Cash Book?
5. In a Cash Book kept like the one you have given above, could the Cr. side exceed the Dr.? If not, why not?

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Used in Competitive Examinations.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

Instructions:

You are advised to answer the questions, as far as you are able, in the order in which they stand.

No credit will be given for statements which are not strictly in reply to the questions asked.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, having two sets of money columns on each side, and enter in it the following transactions:—

			£	s.	d.
1868.					
Jan.	1.	Cash in hand	195	12	1
	,,	Cash at Bank	6	3	2
	3.	Received of J. Robinson	22	9	1
	,,	Paid Albert Lyons	12	14	5
	,,	Paid into Bank	100	0	0
	4.	John Downing paid into my a/c at Bank	339	8	11
	5.	Paid Wm. Brice, by cheque	156	2	4

2. Journalise the above, ruling a form for yourself.
3. On the paper provided, open the necessary Ledger accounts, and post from the Journal the above transactions. The Ledger is not to be closed or balanced.
4. How in mercantile book-keeping is the account profit and loss made up and closed at the end of the year?
5. How would you ascertain after the books had been closed:
   (a) What was the financial position of the business, *i.e.* whether it was solvent or insolvent?
   (b) What had been the gain or loss on merchandise?
   (c) What had been the gain or loss on the whole?
6. If in a set of books no profit and loss a/c were kept, but instead a/cs for commission, discount, wages, and for other branches of gain and of expenditure, what would be the proper way of closing these substituted accounts?
7. How is stock a/c closed?

SPECIMENS OF SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[N.B.—In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style:* and that *the composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*]

Used in Examinations which are not Competitive.

A description of any great fire.
Health.
Cheerfulness.
The Memorial to the Prince Consort.
Silver.
A Hurricane.

[One or two such subjects are usually given, and candidates are at liberty to write on either. Time allowed, 1½ hour.]

Used in Competitive Examinations.

Trial by Jury.
Discipline.
Presence of Mind.
Athletic Sports.
The Life or Writings of any Statesman.
Our National Defences.

[One or two such subjects are usually given, and candidates are at liberty to write on either. Time allowed, 2 hours.]

PRÉCIS OR ABSTRACT.

The following directions are placed in the hands of the candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required:—

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis,* i. e. *a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be in the form of a narrative*, is, that anyone who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.

The Abstract should occupy 1 *page only, or* 2 *at the most.*

The Précis about 2 *pages, or* 3 *at the most, of ordinary handwriting.*

Time allowed, 3 hours.

SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE,

Of which a Précis is required.

(1.) Parliamentary Paper. Correspondence with the United States Government respecting Blockade. April, 1861.
(2.) Do. Treasure Trove. July, 1861.
(3.) Do. Prorogation of the Assembly of the Ionian Islands. 1861.
(4.) Do. Imprisonment of Mr. Shaver at Fort Warren. 1862.
(5.) Do. Emperor of Morocco's Loan. 1861.
(6.) Do. Kertch and Yenikale Prize Money. May, 1862.
(7.) Do. Employment of British Officers under Government of China. 1862.
(8.) Do. Assassination of Dr. McCarthy. 1862.

INDEXING.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Make an Index to the Correspondence appended to the 3rd Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, beginning at p. 165 (House of Commons).

The following Index to the letters in pp. 145 and 146 is given as a specimen of what is required:—

Correspondents and Date of Letter.	Substance of Communication.
1. Mr. Rothery to the Civil Service Commissioners. 6th February, 1853	Proposing standards of qualification and limits of age, for Clerkships in the offices of the Registrar and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.
2. Mr. Maitland to Mr. Rothery. 9th February, 1858	The Civil Service Commissioners assent to the proposed scheme of examination and limits of age.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*]

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales trace the courses of the Wye, Severn, Trent, and Mersey; place the ports and headlands on the South Coast, and define the limits of the Counties on the south and east.
2. Write a short account of (1) the Shetland Isles, (2) Leinster, (3) Sicily.
3. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable:—Maida, Navarino, Ratisbon, Goojerat, Saratoga, Tien-Sin, Santa Cruz, Valparaiso, Tunis, Oleron?
4. Mention our chief imports from China and Australia respectively.
5. What are the countries comprised in the Russian Empire? Give some account of the different races which it includes.
6. Draw a map as large as your paper will allow of South America, giving the principal political divisions, with the chief town of each, and the principal rivers and ports.
7. Where does the Gulf Stream originate? Give a short account of it. State what you know of the other principal currents of the Atlantic.

Or,

1. On the accompanying map of Europe trace the course of the principal rivers of France and Spain, and show, with asterisks and names written near, the position of the principal towns on their banks.
2. Describe (1) Mexico, (2) the Morea, (3) the Sahara.

3. Give an account of the counties of Norfolk, Roxburgh, Limerick.
4. Where are the following places, and for what are they remarkable :— Zurich, Trieste, Prague, Potsdam, Darmstadt, Stockholm, Smyrna, Trebizond, Bagdad, Shiraz?
5. Give some account of Holland, naming its chief divisions and some of their principal towns.
6. Draw and fill up a map of Egypt, as large as your paper will admit.
7. Give some account of the course of the Mississippi, naming the States by which it passes.

Set in cases where "Geography of the British Islands" is required.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales trace the boundaries of the Welsh counties, and the counties bordering on Wales, and the course of the Mersey, Itching, Welland, Avon, and Trent, giving the names of the principal towns on their banks: and mark with asterisks, with the names written near them, the situation of Stockton, Great Malvern, Beaumaris, Hungerford, Cockermouth, Tewkesbury, Shaftesbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Oldham, and St. Ives.
2. Write a geographical description of Connaught and Ross-shire.
3. Name in order the principal seaports which a vessel would pass in coasting from Dublin round Cape Clear to Galway, giving the county in which each port is situated.
4. On the accompanying outline map mark the counties into which Ireland is divided, and delineate, with names, the chief mountains, the chief rivers, and the principal cities on their banks, as distinctly and as completely as you can.
5. Mention and describe the position of some of the principal lakes in Great Britain and Ireland.
6. Write a short description of the following towns:—Londonderry, Glasgow, York.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression;* and that *in all cases dates should be given.*]

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Give a sketch of the chief events in the reign of Edward VI.
2. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable:—Chaluz, Fontenoy, Kloster Seven, Flodden, Philiphaugh, Sedgemoor, Isle of Rhé, Mooltan?
3. Describe the chief events in the foreign affairs of England during the reign of Elizabeth.

4. Give an account of Stephen Langton, Edward Baliol, Dr. Sacheverell, Lord Bacon, Lord Halifax.
5. State what you know of the following events:—the Provisions of Oxford, the Grand Remonstrance, the Toleration Act, the Mutiny at the Nore, and the Peace of Ryswick.
6. What were the chief benefits which arose from the Feudal system?

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Give some account of the circumstances which led to the enactment of Magna Charta, and give its principal provisions.
2. Sketch the chief events in the reign of Edward IV.
3. What maritime enterprises were undertaken in the reign of Elizabeth, and what were their results?
4. What do you know of Cardinal Pole, Admiral Blake, Lord Clarendon, Dr. Sacheverell?
5. Give a history of the Long Parliament.
6. Sketch the history of Scotland between the years 1700 and 1800.
7. How does it happen that on his way to Calcutta an Englishman finds the British flag flying at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bombay, and Point de Galle?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[*Not more than* 8 *questions to be answered.*]

1. Write an account of the reign of Henry III.
2. Trace the genealogy of William III. from Edward IV.
3. Sketch the character and views of the parliamentary leaders in the time of Charles I. before the breaking out of the Rebellion.
4. By what steps was the kingdom of Prussia formed?
5. Sketch the history of Portugal during the last three centuries.
6. Write a short biography of the following persons:—Alcibiades, Julius Cæsar, Louis XI. of France, Philip II. of Spain.
7. What have been the chief territorial gains and losses of France since the death of Louis XIV.?
8. Give the names of the commanders on each side, and briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought:—Poictiers, Murten, Almanza, Arcola, Rocroi, Wagram.
9. Trace the growth of the maritime power of Rome.
10. Give examples of strong religious feeling in the history of Greece.
11. Name the Roman emperors and generals connected with British history; and mention briefly the advance made by any of them in the subjugation of the country.
12. Give a short sketch of the history of British India during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3½ hours.

1. Give a sketch of the history of the Netherlands from the pacification of Ghent to the death of the Duke of Parma.
2. Examine the position of Germany at the date of the peace of Westphalia.
3. Give an account of the foreign policy of Cromwell.
4. Notice some of the leading differences in the systems of colonization respectively pursued by the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, the English, and the French nations.
5. Give a biography of Maria Theresa.
6. Trace briefly the history of the French Revolution, from the meeting of the States-General in 1789 to the death of Louis XVI.
7. Point out the difference in the position held by Napoleon at the several dates of the peace of Campo Formio, the peace of Amiens, the peace of Tilsit, the peace of Schönbrunn, and the peace of Paris.
8. Give an account of the struggle which ended in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.
9. Notice the chief events of the year 1848.
10. How did England become possessed of Gibraltar, Jamaica, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Malta, Aden, Oude, the Punjab, Bombay, Heligoland, and Vancouver's Island?
11. Give an account of the past history and present state of the British settlements in Australia.

(From 1815 to 1860.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. With what object and with what result did the French enter Spain in 1823?
2. Give an account of the events that led to the siege of Antwerp in 1832.
3. What was the political effect on Russia, on Poland, and on Europe generally, of the Polish insurrection of 1830, and of its failure?
4. Give a sketch of the policy of France with regard to the East, in the reign of Louis Philippe, as contrasted with that of England.
5. What were the chief occurrences in Paris in the year 1848?
6. Give an account of the war in Italy from the expulsion of the Austrians from Milan in 1848, to the reduction of Venice by the Austrians in 1849.
7. Under what circumstances and with what professed object did the French occupy Rome in 1849?
8. What was the general policy, external and internal, of the party in power in the United States during the quarter of a century that preceded the election of President Lincoln?
9. State the chief provisions of the following treaties:—Hunkiar Skelessi (1833), London (1852), Paris (1856), Villafranca.

10. Give an account of those operations of the war between Russia and Turkey and her allies (1853–1855), in which the Turks took a leading part.
11. Write a political biography of Queen Christina of Spain.
12. Under what circumstances did the present emperor of Austria accede to the throne? and what were the chief events of the first three years of his reign?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LAW.

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service, the Colonial Office, and the Parliament Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Enumerate the chief sources of the public revenue. What are the Civil List, the annual Appropriation Act, and the Consolidated Fund?
2. When it is said that the Church of England is the Established Church, what is meant?
3. State the arguments on each side in Hampden's case.
4. What political duties are attached to the office of sheriff? Illustrate by historical examples.
5. Trace the legal history of the English army from the Conquest to the present day.
6. Trace the steps by which the responsibility of ministers has been gradually established.
7. Under what authority do the judges act in criminal and civil cases respectively? How are county magistrates appointed, and what is the history and the present limit of their jurisdiction?
8. What are the legal qualifications, duties, and mode of appointment of Privy Councillors? Into what Committees is the Privy Council divided? Mention any important epochs in the history of the Privy Council.
9. Give a history of the Long Parliament from its commencement to the outbreak of the war.
10. Sketch briefly the history of the part taken in great constitutional struggles by the City of London.

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex Asiâ in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, quâ copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ et Æolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime putavit se Græcâ linguâ loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia cre-

deretur. Hic cum crebri afferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium premique a Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportarat, interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo; et facile effici posse, ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ paucis diebus interiturum.

NEPOS.

His rebus comparatis, Catilina nihilo minus in proxumum annum consulatum petebat, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiæ deerant. Namque a principio consulatus sui, multa pollicendo per Fulviam, effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paullo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinæ sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret; circum se præsidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat. Postquam dies comitiorum venit, et Catilinæ neque petitio, neque insidiæ, quas Consuli in Campo fecerat, prospere cessere; constituit bellum facere et extrema omnia experiri, quoniam, quæ occulte tentaverat, aspera fœdaque evenerant. Interea Romæ multa simul moliri; Consuli insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidere; ipse cum telo esse, item alios jubere: hortari, uti semper intenti paratique essent: dies noctesque festinare, vigilare, neque insomniâ neque labore fatigari. Postremo ubi multa agitanti nihil procedit, rursus intempestâ nocte conjurationis principes convocat per M. Porcium Læcam: ibique multa de ignaviâ eorum questus, docet, "se Manlium præmisisse ad eam multitudinem, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat; seque ad exercitum proficisci cupere, si prius Ciceronem oppressisset: eum suis consiliis multum obficere."

SALLUST.

Illud magis vereor, ne, ignorans verum iter gloriæ, gloriosum putes, plus te unum posse, quam omnes, et metui a civibus tuis, quam diligi malis. Quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriæ. Carum esse civem, bene de republicâ mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est. Metui vero, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum. Quod videmus etiam in fabulâ illi ipsi, qui *oderint, dum metuant*, dixerit, perniciosum fuisse. Utinam, Antoni, avum tuum meminisses! de quo tamen multa audisti ex me sæpissime. Putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut propter armorum habendorum licentiam metueretur? Illa erat vita, illa secunda fortuna, libertate esse parem cum ceteris, principem dignitate. Itaque, ut omittam res avi tui prosperas, acerbissimum ejus diem supremum malim, quam L. Cinnæ dominatum, a quo ille crudelissime est interfectus. Sed quid oratione te flectam? Si enim exitus C. Cæsaris efficere hoc non potest, ut malis carus esse, quam metui, nihil cujusquam proficiet nec valebit oratio. Quem qui beatum fuisse putant, miseri ipsi sunt. Beatus est nemo, qui eâ lege vivit, ut non modo impune, sed etiam cum summâ interfectoris gloriâ interfici possit. Quare flecte te, quæso, et majores tuos respice, atque ita guberna rempublicam, ut natum esse te cives tui gaudeant: sine quo nec beatus, nec clarus esse quisquam potest.

CICERO.

Extemplo apparuit omnibus, non segniter id bellum L. Aemilium gesturum; præterquam quod alius vir erat, etiam quod dies noctesque intentus ea sola, quæ ad id bellum pertinerent, animo agitabat. Jam omnium primum a senatu petiit, ut legatos in Macedoniam mitterent ad exercitus visendos classemque, et comperta referenda, quid aut terrestribus aut navalibus copiis opus esset: præterea ut explorarent copias regias, quantum possent, quâque provincia nostra, quâ hostium foret: utrum intra saltus castra Romani haberent, an jam omnes angustiæ exsuperatæ, et in æqua loca pervenissent: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensæque ex fortunâ fidei, qui certi hostes viderentur: quanti præparati commeatus, et unde terrestri itinere, unde navibus supportarentur: quid eâ æstate terrâ marique rerum gestarum esset; ex his bene cognitis certa in futurum consilia capi posse ratus. Senatus Cn. Servilio consuli negotium dedit, ut is in Macedoniam, quos L. Æmilio videretur, legaret. Legati biduo post profecti, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Licinius Nerva, L. Bæbius. Bis in exitu anni ejus lapidatum esse nuntiatum est in Romano agro, simul in Veienti. LIVY.

Occupat Æneas aditum, custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ.
Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes, in limine primo:
Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos,
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hæ sine sorte datæ, sine judice, sedes.
Quæsitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent mœsti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projecere animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis undâ
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
Silva tegit: curæ non ipsâ in morte relinquunt.
His Phædram Procrinque locis, mœstamque Eriphylen,
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit;
Evadnenque, et Pasiphaën: his Laodamia
It comes, et, juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Cænis,
Rursus, et in veterem fato revoluta figuram. VIRGIL.

Two such passages are usually given. The time allowed is 2 hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages. The more difficult passages are set in Competitive Examinations.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

He is related to have spoken as follows:—Although my conscience acquits me of blame, Quirites, yet I burn with shame that you should know, and that posterity will learn, how in the fourth consulate of Titus Quinctius the Æqui and Volsci, for whom lately the Hernici were almost a match, advanced in hostile array to the walls of Rome and retired without chastisement. Although the course of events and the posture of our affairs has long been such as to fill my mind with the gloomiest forebodings, yet had I foreseen that such an ignominy was destined to happen in this year, I would have gone into exile or killed myself, if there was no other way of escaping from office, to avoid such a disgrace. Can it be that, if the enemy had behaved like men, Rome would have been taken in my consulate? I had had enough of office, enough and too much of life. I should have died when I was a third time Consul. Which of us was it that so puny a foe despised? Was it myself, or was it you, Quirites? If the fault is mine, strip me of the command, and, if that is not enough, visit me with further penalties. If the fault is yours, may no god or man arise, Quirites, to punish your sins, but may it suffice that you repent them.

The Examinations in Greek are of the same character as the Examinations in Latin.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Il régnait autrefois dans la Perse un bon monarque qui, n'ayant pas assez d'étendue d'esprit pour gouverner lui-même ses états, en laissait le soin à son grand vizir. Ce ministre, nommé Altamuc, avait un génie supérieur. Il soutenait le poids de cette vaste monarchie sans en être accablé. Il la maintenait dans une paix profonde. Il avait même l'art de rendre aimable l'autorité royale en la faisant respecter, et les sujets avaient un père affectionné dans un vizir fidèle au prince. Altamuc avait parmi ses secrétaires un jeune Cachemirien, appelé Zéangir, qu'il aimait plus que les autres. Il prenait plaisir à son entretien, le menait avec lui à la chasse, et lui découvrait jusqu'à ses plus secrètes pensées. Un jour qu'ils chassaient ensemble dans un bois le vizir, voyant deux corbeaux qui croassaient sur un arbre, dit à son secrétaire: Je voudrais bien savoir ce que ces oiseaux se disent en leur langage. Seigneur, lui dit le Cachemirien, vos souhaits peuvent s'accomplir. Et comment cela? reprit Altamuc. C'est, répartit Zéangir, qu'un sage derviche m'a enseigné la langue des oiseaux. Si vous le souhaitez, j'écouterai ceux-ci, et je vous reporterai, mot pour mot, tout ce que je leur aurai entendu dire. Le Sage.

De même qu'il avait écrit à Friant au sujet de Mourad-Bey, à Brune au sujet de Frotté, il écrivait à Bernadotte au sujet de Georges: "Prenez

mort ou vif ce coquin de Georges. Si vous le tenez une fois, faites-le fusiller vingt-quatre heures après comme ayant été en Angleterre après la capitulation." Or il n'y avait en ce moment de prise d'armes ni en Bretagne ni en Vendée : pour envoyer de tels ordres à un homme qui était d'ailleurs incapable de les exécuter, il suffisait à Bonaparte d'en redouter une. Le 3 nivôse (24 Décembre 1800) comme le Premier Consul se rendait à l'Opéra pour y entendre exécuter un oratorio d'Haydn, sa voiture rencontra vers le milieu de la rue Saint-Nicaise une petite charrette qui embarrassait le passage ; cependant son cocher évita l'obstacle avec beaucoup de bonheur et d'adresse. A peine avait-il dépassé un des tournants de la rue qu'une détonation formidable se fit entendre. La force de l'explosion, semblable à la commotion produite par un tremblement de terre, souleva la voiture et ébranla toutes les maisons du quartier. Quatre personnes avaient été tuées sur le coup, une soixantaine étaient blessées plus ou moins grièvement, quarante-six maisons étaient extrêmement endommagées. Le Premier Consul persista néanmoins à se rendre à l'Opéra. Il parut dans sa loge avec Madame Bonaparte encore toute pâle d'effroi ; lui-même affectait l'impassibilité, mais l'inquiétude de ses regards trahissait son agitation intérieure. "Les coquins ont voulu me faire sauter," dit-il à Rapp. Il ne resta que peu d'instants à l'Opéra, et se fit reconduire aux Tuileries. LANFREY.

Other French authors from whom passages have been selected are De Staël, Dumas, La Bruyère, Lacretelle, Lamartine, Lavallée, Duruy, Rousseau, Sand, Villemain, Voltaire, Xavier de Maistres, Amédée Thierry, L. Blanc, Filon, Volney, Cousin, Châteaubriand, Mignet, Victor Hugo, Vacherot, Montesquieu, Vaulabelle, Fontenelle, Thiers, Guizot, Massillon, Bridaine, Bossuet.

Two such passages are usually given : the time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages. The more difficult passages are set in Competitive Examinations.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.

Then turning towards Philip, who fell on his knees and kissed his father's hand, "If," says he, "I had left you by my death the rich inheritance, to which I have made such large additions, some regard would have been justly due to my memory on that account; but now, when I voluntarily resign to you what I might have still retained, I may well expect the warmest expressions of thanks on your part. With these, however, I dispense, and shall consider your concern for the welfare of your subjects, and your love of them, as the best and most acceptable testimony of your gratitude to me. It is in your power by a wise and virtuous administration to justify the extraordinary proof which I this day give of my paternal affection, and to demonstrate that you are worthy of the confidence which I repose in you. Preserve an inviolable regard for religion ; maintain the Catholic faith in its purity ; let the laws of your country be sacred in your eyes ; encroach not on the rights and privileges of your *people;* and if the time shall ever come when you shall wish to enjoy the

tranquillity of private life, may you have a son endowed with such qualities that you can resign your sceptre to him with as much satisfaction as I give up mine to you." ROBERTSON.

The Examinations in GERMAN, ITALIAN, and other foreign languages are of the same character as the Examinations in FRENCH.

ALGEBRA.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty who selected Algebra as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Add together $(a - b)(b - c)$, $(b - c)(c - a)$, and $(c - a)(a - b)$; and subtract $(2a - 3b)(b - a + 3c)$ from the sum.
2. Divide $x^n - a^n$ by $x - a$, and show that the division will terminate. Also find the relation between p and q which makes $x^p + px - q$ divisible by $x - 1$.
3. Simplify $\dfrac{1}{a^2 - 1} + \dfrac{2ax + x^2}{(a^2 + ax - 1)^2 - x^2} + \dfrac{1}{(a + x)^2 - 1}$

   and $\dfrac{ab(x^2 + y^2) - xy(a^2 + b^2)}{ab(x^2 - y^2) + xy(a^2 - b^2)}$.
4. Show that $a^0 = 1$.
5. Multiply $e^x + e^{-x} + 2$ by $e^y + e^{-y} - 2$, and extract the square root of the product.
6. If $2s = a + b + c$, show that

   $$s^2 + (s - a)^2 + (s - b)^2 + (s - c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2.$$
7. Cube $a - a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} + b$.
8. Solve the equations

   (α) $\dfrac{5 - x}{x - 1} + \dfrac{2x - 3}{x + 1} = 1$.

   (β) $\dfrac{5 - x}{x - 1} - \dfrac{x - 3}{x + 1} = 1$.

   (γ) $\dfrac{x}{y} + \dfrac{y}{x} = 2$
   $x^2 + 4xy = x + 4$.
9. A and B run a race: A runs at n yards per minute all the way; B runs at $n - p$ yards per minute for half the distance, and $n + p$ yards per minute for the remainder: which wins? What uniform addition to his pace ought the loser to have made in order that both should come in together?
10. Find the condition that $ax^2 + bx + c$ may be a perfect square for all values of x. Show that the product of two different whole numbers cannot be a square number if their difference do not exceed two;

and find two whole numbers which differ by 7, and which have a square for their product.

11. If $x : y :: a - b : b - c$ and $y : z :: b - c : c - a$, show that either $x + y + z = 0$, or $a : b = b : c = 1$.
12. The sum of 6 terms of an arithmetic progression is 42, and the sum of 12 terms of the same series is also 42 : find the 9th term.
13. If there be r places to be filled by election where there are n voters who may each vote for one or for two candidates but not for more, show that the least number of voters who can secure the election of any particular candidate is the whole number next greater than $\frac{2n}{r+2}$.
14. Expand $(5a - 3)x^{-7}$ by the binomial theorem to 6 terms, and show that if $a = 1$ there are two powers of x in the expansion which have coefficients equal to one another and greater than any others.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The complements of parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelograms are equal to one another.

   When the parallelograms about the diameter are equal to one another the complements will be greatest.
2. If a straight line touch a circle the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact will be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.
3. In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
4. In equal circles angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another.
5. Divide $x^{2n} + \frac{1}{x^{2n}} - 2$ by $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$.
6. Solve the equations

   (α) $\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-29}{5x-12} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$.

   (β) $(x-3)(x-2) + (x-2)(x-1) + (x-1)(x-3) = 2$.

   (γ) $\log._{10} x \log._{10} y = \log._{10} x - \log._{10} y = 1$.
7. Show how to find the sum of any number of terms in geometric progression. Find the sum of all the numbers which can be expressed by the four digits 1, 2, 3, 4, in any order, in the scale of which the radix is 5.
8. Write down the expression of the number of permutations of n letters taken r together. If the whole number be taken together but some of them recur, show how the expression will be altered.

9. Trace the variation in sign and magnitude of the cosine of an angle, as the angle varies from 0° to 360°. Find an expression for all the angles which satisfy the equation cos. θ = sin. θ.

10. Prove the formulæ:

(α) $\tan.(A + B) = \dfrac{\tan. A + \tan. B}{1 - \tan. A \tan. B}$.

(β) $\tan.(45^\circ + \theta) + \cot.(45^\circ + \theta) = 2 \sec. 2\theta$.

Verify (α) in the case where A = 225° and B = 112° 30′.

11. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, find an expression for the third side, and adapt it to logarithmic computation.

12. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point x', y', on the line $y = mx + c$.

13. Show that $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + \frac{17}{4} = 0$ represents a circle; draw it, and also the line $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$; and show whether they meet.

14. Find the equation to the line joining the points of contact of the tangents to a parabola drawn from a given external point.

15. The minor axis is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent to an ellipse.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define *equilibrium*, *component of a force*, *unit of force*. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, show how to determine the resultant of any number of forces which act at one point. If the forces act in one plane but not at one point, will they always have a single resultant? If not, what sort of force or forces will be necessary to equilibrate them?

2. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform board one yard square from which a triangular piece has been cut, having one of the sides of the square for its base, and its vertex at the centre of the square.

3. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities, and illustrate it by the cases of the inclined plane when the power is parallel to the plane, and by the hydraulic press.

4. Define stable equilibrium. Show that if a uniform heavy cube be placed with the middle of one face on the top of a fixed sphere the equilibrium will be stable if the surfaces be rough and the diameter of the sphere exceed a certain limit, but not otherwise: find that limit.

5. What is meant by action and reaction in dynamics? If two inelastic bodies moving in the same line impinge on each other, show how to determine their motion after impact.

6. Define *uniformly accelerated velocity*. What can you infer as to the force acting upon (1) a body which moves with uniformly accele-

rated velocity in a straight line, (2) a body which moves with uniform velocity in a circle?

7. Compare the velocities acquired by bodies in falling from rest 32 feet and 64 feet respectively. Also compare the elevations at which shot must be fired in order to strike the horizontal plane through the point from which they were fired at 200 and 600 yards respectively, the velocities of projection being the same and equal to 50 yards a second.
8. Describe the construction and action of a barometer.
9. A lump consisting of quartz and gold in the proportion of 9:5 weighs 261 oz. in air, what will it weigh in water, the specific gravity of quartz being 2·7 and of gold 19·5?
10. A cubical vessel is half filled with mercury and filled up with water: compare the whole pressure on a side with that on the bottom.
11. Define an image in optics. If you view yourself in a concave mirror, show in what cases you appear magnified and in what cases diminished.
12. Define and explain the following astronomical terms: Latitude and Longitude of a Star, Right Ascension and Declination, Aberration, Parallax, Sidereal Year, Tropical Year, Anomalistic Year.
13. Explain clearly how the attractions of the sun and moon produce the tides, and account for spring-tides and neap-tides.

TRIGONOMETRY (PLANE AND SPHERICAL).

Set to candidates for Inspectorships of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the cotangent of an angle, and trace the changes in the sign and magnitude of the cotangent as the angle varies from 0° to 360°. Show by a figure that there are two series of angles which have the same cotangent; and write down a general expression for each of these series.
2. Find cos. 45°, also cos. $\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + 45^\circ\right)$, where n is an integer; find also log. cos. 45°.
3. Prove the formulæ

   (α) $\tan.(A - B) = \dfrac{\tan. A - \tan. B}{1 + \tan. A \tan. B}$.

   (β) $\dfrac{\sin. A + \sin. B}{\sin. A - \sin. B} = \dfrac{\tan. \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan. \frac{A-B}{2}}$, and verify it when $A = 60^\circ, B = 30^\circ$.

   (γ) $2 \cos. 11^\circ 15' = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$.
4. Define the circular measure of an angle, and find the ratio of the circular measure of an angle to the number of degrees in the angle.

If a man six feet high subtend at your eye an angle of half a degree, find, approximately, how far distant he is from you.

5. Prove that in any plane triangle
the sines of the angles are proportional to the opposite sides and
$$(a + c) \sin. \frac{B}{2} = b \cos. \frac{A - C}{2}.$$
6. Find the greatest angle of the triangle of which the sides are 720, 584, and 496 feet respectively.
7. Find an expression for the area of a plane triangle. If it be required to find the area of a quadrilateral of which only two of the angular points are accessible, show how it may be done.
8 In a triangle when a, b, and A are given, show that c may be found by the formula $c = b \cos. A \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 (\sin. A)^2}$; and show when the upper sign is to be taken, and when the lower.
9. Show that the difference of the cosines of two angles is in general very nearly proportional to the difference of the angles, provided this difference be small. In what cases is this not true?
10. Show that any two sides of a spherical triangle are greater than the third side; and determine the limits of the sum of the angles.
11. Prove the formula in spherical trigonometry,
$$\cot. a \sin. b = \cot. A \sin. C + \cos. b \cos. C.$$
Show how it may be used to calculate a when A, C, and b are known.
12. Show whether either of the following data give possible spherical triangles.
(1) $A = 90^\circ, b = 105^\circ, a = 110^\circ$; (2) $A = 90^\circ, b = 75^\circ, a = 110^\circ$.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. What is meant by International Law, whence does it derive its authority, and how are its contents ascertained?
2. How far is a neutral the sole judge as to whether he shall take notice of infractions of his neutrality?
3. What is meant by judgments in rem? Explain the principle on which a different degree of value is attached to judgments in rem and judgments in personam.
4. What are the chief provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act? Illustrate by examples the degree of success with which those provisions have been put into practical operation.
5. What is meant by the rule of 1756?
6. What rules of maritime postliminy have been adopted by France, the United States, and England?
7. Give an account of any of Lord Stowell's judgments that you may recollect.
8. What is meant by privateering? What are the objections to permitting it, and what the arguments in favour of it? What agreements as to its abolition have been come to?
9. What are the chief treaties into which England has entered subsequently to 1815?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN BLACKSTONE I. AND II.

Set to candidates for the Record Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. "In the person of James I. centred the right of the Saxon monarchs which had been suspended from the Conquest till his accession." Explain this.
2. Mention the principal prerogatives of the Crown in (1) foreign, (2) domestic affairs.
3. What are the duties and privileges of the Privy Council?
4. Describe the method in Parliament by which a bill is passed into law.
5. How are sheriffs appointed, and what are their powers and duties?
6. Give the origin and incidents of an estate tail. How may it be alienated?
7. When were military tenures abolished? Give the principal incidents of tenure by knight service.
8. What are the different modes of acquiring a title to real property?
9. What is a bill of exchange? Mention the principal incidents connected with its negotiation.
10. What is a donatio mortis causâ? What are its essential conditions, and how is it affected by the donor's recovery?
11. Explain the terms—deodand, bailment, gavelkind, jetsam, waifs, emblements, estovers, heriot, simony, socage, and merger.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. What causes the different rates of wages and profits in different employments of labour and stock?
2. Why is Adam Smith wrong in considering rent a component part of the price of commodities?
3. In what sense may wages be regarded as a component part of profits?
4. Classify the different employments of capital. Are they all equally beneficial to society?
5. Does it matter to the labourer whether the expenditure of the wealthy is productive or unproductive?
6. Is there any limit to the amount of paper money which can circulate in a country?
7. Why is wheat not so good a measure of value as gold?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN THE LITERARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Set to candidates for the British Museum and for the National Education Office, Ireland.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are the principal epochs into which the history of English Literature has been divided? Name six of the most distinguished authors in each.

2. Mention and give a brief account of the earliest English poet, the earliest writer of sonnets, of blank verse, of didactic poetry, and of travels.
3. What is the title of Chaucer's principal poem and why was it so called? Which of his poems have been paraphrased by two famous poets of a later age? Why does Warton compare him to a premature day in spring?
4. Give a brief sketch of Spenser's life, a short account of his works, and a general estimate of his merits or demerits as a poet.
5. Give a short account of English dramatic poetry before Shakespeare's time. What was a "Miracle Play," and what was a "Morality"? Give the plot of Shakespeare's 'Othello.' State in what plays the following characters occur:—Malvolio, Claudia, Launce, Rosamund, Perdita, Jaques, Alcibiades, Volumnia, Imogen, Ophelia. Quote a dozen lines from any of his plays.
6. It has been said that civil wars and commotions are not favourable to literature. Can the history of English Literature during the 17th century be held to corroborate this view, or the reverse? Quote illustrations of what you deem the fact in relation to this question.
7. The following is a list of noted works in English Literature. Name in each case the author, and state as briefly as you can the general purport and the date of the work:—'Hudibras.' 'Leviathan.' 'Golden Grove.' 'Piers Plowman's Crede.' 'Tale of a Tub.' 'Splendid Shilling.' 'Cato.' 'Dissertation on Phalaris.' 'The Task.' 'Comus.' 'The Hind and Panther.' 'Utopia.' 'The Wealth of Nations.' 'The Excursion.' 'The Rape of the Lock.' 'Childe Harold.' 'Castle of Indolence.' 'Tam O'Shanter.' 'Essay on Man.' 'Novum Organum.' 'Christabel.'
8. State where the following passages occur, and explain, where necessary, the allusions:—
   1. A well of English undefiled.
   2. Sweet swan of Avon.
   3. For forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered is best.
   4. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
   5. A mighty maze but not without a plan.
   6. Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart.
   7. Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
   8. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
   9. Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
   10. But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.
   11. None but the brave deserve the fair.
   12. Remember Thee! Yes, while there's life in this heart.
It shall never forget thee all lorn as thou art.
   13. The froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation.
   14. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.
   15. The seat of law is the bosom of God: her voice the harmony of the world.

LATIN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the genitive case of *pulvis, abies, species, lacus, palus, jusjurandum, paterfamilias.*
2. Distinguish *alius, alter, alienus*; *uter, uterque; unus, unusquisque, unicus*; *nemo, nullus.*
3. Give the perfect active and past participle passive of *pasco, fodio, torqueo, cerno, pario, vendo, uro.*
4. Give instances of impersonal verbs, and of the government of each. Why are they called impersonal?
5. Have all verbs a participle in *dus?* If not, what class of verbs is without this participle?
6. Give instances of the *Dativus rei*, or point out any instance in any of the short passages before you.
7. What class of verbs governs a double accusative? Give instances.
8. Correct, if wrong:—Ad Athenas ivi. In Roma vixi. Annus erat trecentum quatuor post Roma condita est. Cuique militum tres denarios dedit. Hæc ego dixi, ita responsus sum.
9. Transfer the short passage (4) into the *oratio obliqua.*

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION.

[N.B.—*Candidates are recommended to translate one or more of the short passages before proceeding to the passages from authors.* NOT MORE THAN TWO *of the passages from authors are to be attempted.*]

(1.) Brutus plebem ad concionem vocat. Ibi omnium primum jusjurandum populi recitat. "Neminem regnare passuros, nec esse Romæ unde periculum libertati foret. Id summa ope tuendum esse: neque ullam rem, quæ eo pertineat, contemnendam."

(2.) Quum Augustus lustrum in Campo Martio, magna populi frequentia conderet, aquila eum sæpius circumvolavit, transgressaque in vicinam ædem super nomen Agrippæ ad primam ejus litteram consedit.

(3.) His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est sibi eam rem curæ futuram; magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. Hac oratione habita, concilium dimisit.

(4.) Præclarum igitur Platonis illud "Non solum," inquit, "scientia quæ est remota a justitia calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, verum etiam animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate non utilitate communi impellitur audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis."

Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis, æstimatione facta, cum dotibus communicant. Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur, fructusque servantur: uter eorum vita superarit, ad eum pars utriusque cum fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. Viri in uxores, sicuti in liberos, vitæ necisque habent potestatem: et, quum paterfamiliæ, illustriore loco natus, decessit, ejus propinqui conveniunt et, de morte si res in suspicionem venit, de uxoribus in servilem

modum quæstionem habent, et, si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatas interficiunt. Funera sunt pro cultu Gallorum magnifica et sumtuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia.

CÆSAR.

Externa libentius in tali re, quam domestica, recordor. Verumtamen quamdiu imperium populi Romani beneficiis tenebatur, non injuriis, bella aut pro sociis, aut de imperio gerebantur; exitus erant bellorum aut mites aut necessarii. Regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus: nostri autem magistratus imperatoresque ex hac una re maximam laudem capere studebant, si provincias, si socios æquitate et fide defendissent. Itaque illud patrocinium orbis terræ verius quam imperium poterat nominari. Sensim hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam jam antea minuebamus; post vero Sullæ victoriam penitus amisimus: desitum est enim videri quidquam in socios iniquum, quum exstitisset in cives tanta crudelitas.

CICERO.

Hæc finis Priami fatorum: hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiæ: jacet ingens littore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror:
Obstupui: subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem: subiit deserta Creüsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iüli.
Respicio, et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere, aut ignibus ægra dedere.

VIRGIL.

Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus,
Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
  Vocem cum cithara dedit.
Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
  Quando ullum invenient parem?
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili,
Tu frustra pius, heu, non ita creditum
  Poscis Quintilium Deos.
Quod si Threïcio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
  Quam virga semel horrida,
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi,
Durum: sed levius fit patientia,
  Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

HORACE.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

These things happened in the night. In the morning, as soon as the state of affairs was known, Pelopidas and the other friends of freedom entered the assembly in solemn procession, along with the priests, who bore the sacred symbols of suppliants, and exhorted the spectators to fight for their hearths and altars. The exiles were hailed with shouts of applause as the deliverers of their country, and Pelopidas and others were placed at the head of the government with the title of Bœotarchs, as though to indicate that Thebes was going to resume her ancient place among the cities of Bœotia.

The Examination in GREEK is of the same character as the Examination in LATIN.

MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

OBLIGATORY PORTION.

Arithmetic.

1. Find the number of sovereigns which are equal in value to two millions three thousand and forty pence.
2. If 8 tons 4 lbs. of sugar are sold for 466*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, what is the price of a pound?
3. Find the number of square feet in 3 acres 1 rood 2 perches.
4. If 12 horses are fed for 17 days at the cost of 11*l.* 1*s.*, how many days can 4 horses be fed for 11*l.* 14*s.*, the price of food and the rate of consumption being the same in both cases?
5. Find the cost of $5\frac{16}{17}$ lbs. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* the pound.
6. From the sum of $\frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ subtract the sum of $\frac{1}{12}$ and ·3 of $3\frac{1}{2}$.
7. Express 89 gallons 1 quart 1 pint as the decimal of 572 gallons.
8. Find the number of grains in ·35 of 3 lbs. 1 oz. troy.
9. What is the simple interest on 429*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in 4 years at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum?
10. Extract the square root of 3312400.

VOLUNTARY PORTION.

1. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

   If the sides above mentioned are in one triangle 63 and 84 feet in length, and in the other triangle are such that one is three times as long as the other, what are the lengths of these sides in the latter triangle?
2. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel to one another.
3. Solve the following equations:—

$$(1.)\quad x^2 - 3x = 10.$$

$$(2.)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} x^2 - y &= 3 \\ x - y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

4. In how many different ways can six books be piled on a table, one upon another, so that one specified book shall always be the lowest but one?
5. Compute to five places of decimals the value of the fraction

$$\frac{\text{cot. } 127^\circ\, 13'\, 20''}{2\cdot606837},$$

having given L tan. 37° 13′ = 9·8805277
Diff. for 1′ = ·0002623
Log. 2·6068 = ·4161077
Diff. for ·0001 = ·0000167
Log. 2·91408 = ·4645012

6. The sides of a triangle are 183·4 and 129·7 feet in length, and they include the angle 37° 10′. Find the other angles of this triangle, having given
Log. 5·37 = ·7299743
Log. 3·131 = ·4956831
L cot. 18° 35′ = 10·4733850
L tan. 27° 1′ = 9·7074781
Diff. for 1′ = ·0003121

7. The circumference of a circle being 4 chains 2 links, find its area in decimal parts of an acre. [Take $\frac{1}{\pi}$ = ·3183.]
8. A uniform rod of given weight, W, can turn about one of its ends as a fulcrum, and is sustained in a horizontal position by a given force, P, acting at the other end. Find the direction in which the force P acts, and determine the pressure on the fulcrum. Prove that P cannot be less than the half of W.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

OBLIGATORY PORTION.

Euclid.

1. Give Euclid's definitions of a right angle, of a semicircle, of parallel straight lines, and of similar segments of circles.
   State the axiom that relates exclusively to straight lines, state the axiom that relates exclusively to *parallel* straight lines.
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other.
3. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
   Can a rectangle always be described on a given straight line equal to a given rectilineal figure?
4. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.
5. Draw a straight line to touch a given circle from a given point without it.

Algebra.

1. Show, by substitution, that $(x + y)^2$ has the same value as $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ when $x = 10$ and $y = 2$, find $\sqrt{1 + x^3}$ when $x = 2$.
2. Perform the operations indicated in the following examples:—

(1.) $\left(\frac{a}{2} - 2b\right) + \left(2a - \frac{b}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2}(a - b)$.

(2.) $(x^3 - 2x^2y + 3xy^2 - 4y^3) \times (x^3 - 2x^2y - 3xy^2 + 4y^3)$.

(3.) $(x^6 - 9x^4 + 24x^3 - 22x^2 + 8x - 1) \div (x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 1)$.

(4.) $\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2 \times (x + y)^2}{(x - y)^2}$.

3. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{a^2 - b^2 - 2bc - c^2}{a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2}$.
4. Prove $\frac{a + c}{(a - b)(x - a)} + \frac{b + c}{(b - a)(x - b)} = \frac{x + c}{(x - a)(x - b)}$.
5. Solve the following equations:—

(1.) $\frac{11x + 4}{21} - \frac{3x - 4}{7} = 2$.

(2.) $\frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{x - 1} = \left(x - \frac{15}{4}\right)$.

(3.) $\left.\begin{array}{l} 5x - 4y = 20 \\ 7x + 3y = 114 \end{array}\right\}$.

6. Two steam engines working together can pump the water out of a mine in 40 hours, one of the engines working alone can do it in 60 hours, in what number of hours will the other engine, working alone, pump the water out of the mine?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[*Only one of the two subjects for Composition is to be attempted.*]

Subject for Composition:—

Either,

1. "A civil war is like the heat of a fever, but a foreign war is like the heat of exercise."—BACON.

Or,

2. "The advantages of travel."

---

3. Explain the meaning of these words: *Substantive, adjective, mood, tense, case, accidence, grammar.*
4. State what *classes* of words are derived from the French, the Latin, and the Anglo-Saxon respectively; and illustrate your answer by a few instances of each class.

5. What is the meaning of such terminations or suffixes as *dom* in kingdom; *hood* in brotherhood; *ful* in thankful; *ship* in friendship; *ly* in manly; *wise* in likewise; *er* in widower; *ry* in rookery?
6. What rules of grammar are violated in the following sentences?—
   1. "Is she as tall as me?" 2. "It is not for such as us to sit with the rulers of the land." 3. "Let you and I endeavour to improve ourselves." 4. "Which none but Heaven and you and I shall hear." 5. "When all slept sound save she who bore them both." 6. "There are such a number of idlers about."
7. Correct such of the following passages as need correction :—
   1. "Had he only have looked at my letter he would have seen."
   2. "The house of Baal was full from one end to another."
   3. "There is tears for his love, joy for his fortune, and death for his ambition."
   4. "He with his family were taken to prison."
   5. "Where no false lustre, wealth, or power appear."
   6. "None but I am able to do it."
8. What are the true singulars of these plurals, *kine*, *swine*, *shoon*, *pence*, *news*; and the plurals of these singulars, *alms*, *riches*, *amends*?
9. Simplify the construction of the following sentence, retaining as far as possible the words of the original:—
   "In which place he (Sir Harry Vane) had so ill fortune (his working and unquiet fancy raising a thousand scruples of conscience which they (the Colonists) had not brought over with them, nor heard of before) that he, unsatisfied with them and they with him, he transported himself into England."

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

I.

Translate into English :—

Pour donner à son commerce l'essor et la sécurité, Carthage n'avait besoin que de la tranquille possession des îles et du littoral. Quelque restreintes que fussent ces prétensions, il fallait des armées pour les réaliser. Mais du moment où la guerre n'est plus qu'une affaire de commerce, un moyen d'assurer la rentrée des fonds, et le placement des marchandises, pourquoi ne paierait-on pas des soldats, comme on paie des facteurs et des commis? Les républiques italiennes du 15me siècle avaient des condottieri; Carthage eut des mercenaires. On achetait des chevaux et des navires, on acheta des hommes, et depuis les Alpes et les Pyrénées jusqu'à l'Atlas, il y avait tant d'épées à vendre! Chacun des comptoirs de Carthage était aussi un bureau de recrutement. Les prix étaient bas, car il y avait grande concurrence parmi ces barbares avides et pauvres, qui cernaient l'étroite lisière des possessions Carthaginoises. D'ailleurs Carthage faisait bien les choses. Elle embarquait les femmes, les enfants, et jusqu'aux effets de ses mercenaires. C'étaient autant d'otages de leur fidélité, ou après une campagne meurtrière, des héritages pour le trésor.

DURUY, *Histoire Romaine.*

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. A substantive cannot be governed by two verbs, unless they have both the same *régime*. Give examples.
2. Give examples to show the difference between *chaque* and *chacun*.
3. Mention any *conjonctions* that are always followed by the subjunctive; account for the use of that mood.
4. Give the first person of the primitive, and the first person of the derived tenses of the following verbs: *aller*, *savoir*, *prévoir*, *taire*.
5. Les ennemis se sont *vu* rejeter loin de nos frontières. Why is the participle *vu* invariable in the preceding sentence? State the rule.

III.

Essai.

[Only one of the two subjects is to be attempted.]

A.—Draw a short parallel between Annibal and Alexander the Great.
B.—Point out in a short letter the chief advantages of the military life.

IV.

Translate into French:

Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of the Romans, was in an eminent degree possessed of humanity and greatness of soul. After having vanquished Pompey the Great at the battle of Pharsalia, he pardoned those whom, according to the laws of war, he might have put to death; and not only gave them their lives, but also restored them their fortunes and their honours. Upon which Cicero, in one of his orations, makes this beautiful remark, speaking to Julius Cæsar: "Fortune could not do more for you than give you the power of saving so many people; nor nature serve you better than in giving you the will to do it." You see by that, what glory and praise are gained by doing good, besides the pleasure which is felt inwardly, and exceeds all others.

CHESTERFIELD.

Dictation:

Epuisé par les travaux de la journée, je n'avais durant la nuit que quelques heures pour délasser mes membres fatigués. Souvent il m'arrivait pendant ce court repos d'oublier ma nouvelle fortune, et lorsqu'aux premières blancheurs de l'aube, les trompettes du camp venaient à sonner l'air de diane j'étais étonné d'ouvrir les yeux au milieu des bois. Il y avait pourtant un charme à ce réveil du guerrier échappé aux périls de la nuit. Je n'ai jamais entendu, sans une certaine joie belliqueuse la fanfare du clairon répétée par l'écho des rochers. J'aimais à voir le camp plongé dans le sommeil; les tentes encore fermées, d'où sortaient quelques soldats à moitié vêtus; le centurion qui se promenait devant les faisceaux d'armes, en balançant son cep de vigne; la sentinelle immobile qui pour résister au sommeil tenait un doigt levé

dans l'attitude du silence: le cavalier qui traversait le fleuve coloré des feux du matin; le victimaire qui puisait l'eau du sacrifice; et souvent un berger, appuyé sur sa houlette qui regardait boire son troupeau.

The Examinations in other modern languages are similar to the Examination in FRENCH.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[*It is possible to obtain full marks by answering* 8 *questions.*]

1. Describe the characters (not the reigns) of William the Conqueror and his sons.
2. Explain the nature and objects of the Constitutions of Clarendon.
3. Show, by reference to facts, what were the principal causes of dissension between king and people in the reigns of the Plantagenets.
4. State the origin of the Wars of the Roses, and the effect they had on the condition of England.
5. Were any efforts made by Elizabeth and James I. in support of the Protestant cause on the Continent?
6. What parts did Pym and Falkland, Essex and Fairfax, respectively play in the reign of Charles I.?
7. Mention any alarming agitations which broke out in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., and George II.
8. In what circumstances did the wars terminated by the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, Paris (1763), and Amiens respectively originate?
9. Give some account of Lord Clive, Mr. Burke, Mr. Canning, and General Sir Charles Napier.
10. Draw a map of England, with Wales. Show the directions of the chief rivers by lines, with the names.
11. Draw a map of Spain. Show the directions of the great rivers. Also mark the situations of battle-fields on which British troops have fought by asterisks (*), with the names.
12. Who were Solon and Lycurgus? Describe the character of their laws.
13. Mention the chief events in the Peloponnesian War.
14. Write a short account, *either* of the Persian Wars, *or* of the contest between Pyrrhus and Rome.
15. Describe very briefly the conquest of Spain, Macedon, and Gaul by Rome.
16. Draw as complete a map as you can, *either* of ancient Greece, *or* of ancient Italy.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[N.B.—*Not more than* 10 *of the following questions are to be answered.*]

1. Draw a figure of a crystal of quartz. Point out the directions in which such a crystal produces double refraction and no double refraction respectively.

2. State the composition, the system of crystallization, and the ordinary lustre of galena, diamond, blende, topaz, and fluor.
3. Describe the characters of selenite, give the direction of its cleavage and the situations in which the mineral is most common. Selenite is often produced in pyritous clays when exposed to the weather: explain how that comes about.
4. What are zeolites? Name some species of zeolites. In what situations are they usually met with? Why are they supposed to have been formed after the rocks in which they occur were formed?
5. What is the most common ore of tin? What is its composition and crystalline form? In what sort of rocks is it met with, and how is it separated from the other minerals with which it is associated in order to prepare it for smelting?
6. Give the blowpipe characters of copper pyrites, brown hæmatite and manganite.
7. Give a classification of igneous rocks, with some examples of each class. To which classes do you refer greenstone, syenite, trachyte, and serpentine respectively?
8. Define porphyry, gravel, chert, gneiss, schist, granite, grit, and travertin. Mention granite rocks which have assumed their present position since the beginning of the tertiary period, and the evidence for such an assertion.
9. Describe the phenomena of basaltic dykes. What is the mineral composition of basalt? What is the law which regulates the direction of the prisms?
10. Define *strike*. What is the general strike of the oolitic strata of England, and to what causes is it due?
11. Point out at least three well-marked breaks in the continuity of the stratified deposits of this country, and explain the evidence on which your statement is founded.
12. Give the subdivisions of the tertiary strata of England, and the parts of the country in which they occur. Which of them appear to have been fresh-water or estuarine deposits, and what is the evidence of this?
13. Describe the general characters of a cephalopod. In what strata are belemnites, ceratites, and nautilus respectively found fossil? What genera of cephalopods with external shells are found recent?
14. State the classes to which the following fossil species severally belong, and the formations in which they are severally most abundant:—Ammonites communis, Ananchytes ovatus, Productus Martini, Asaphus tyrannus, Iguanodon Mantelli, Nummulites lævigatus, Calamites Suckowii, Mastodon giganteus.
15. Explain the origin of the surface soil, and why it is comparatively rarely met with interstratified with other deposits. Mention instances in which it is met with so interstratified.
16. Give an account of the formation of icebergs and how they acquire loads of stones. In what respects do the bergs of the Antarctic seas differ from those of the Arctic seas, and what causes the difference?
17. Explain the formation of deltas, and the assortment of the materials composing them.
18. Describe the phenomena of the lagoon islands of the Pacific, and give a theory of their origin.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

[N.B.—*Not more than* 10 *of the following questions are to be answered.*]

1. Describe the construction and explain the action of a *minimum* thermometer. Explain why such an instrument, if freely exposed to the sky, will not give accurately the minimum temperature of the air.
2. State the law of expansion of air for changes of temperature. A certain weight of air occupies 5·6 cubic inches at 21° C.; how much will it occupy at 99° under the same pressure?
3. Give the observed laws of fusion and solidification by heat or cold, and explain how to make an experiment in confirmation of the truth of these laws in the case of tin. What is meant when it is said that the latent heat of tin is 14·25?
4. What is the relation between the radiating and absorbing powers for heat of the same surfaces? Give some experiment in illustration of the truth of your statement. Considering this relation between absorbing and radiating powers, how does it come to pass that different bodies placed in sunshine acquire different temperatures?
5. Describe one form of hygrometer, and explain its action.
6. Give an account of the different modifications of sulphur, and how they are severally obtained. How much sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphuric acid, respectively, can be obtained from 54·4 grains of sulphur? (S = 32.)
7. Describe a method of preparing and collecting chlorine, and explain the chemistry of the process. Explain the action of chlorine on sulphuretted hydrogen.
8. State the chemical composition of marble, coal, rust of iron, alum. How can you distinguish potash alum from ammonia alum?
9. What are the chief chemical characters of an alkali? Name the alkalies. How can soda be obtained from the carbonate?
10. Explain the blackening of a china plate when it is held in the flame of a gas lamp. Also why the brilliancy of an oil lamp is increased by the use of a glass chimney.
11. Give blowpipe tests for manganese and magnesia, and liquid tests for zinc sulphate, explaining how to apply the tests and the results of them.
12. State the laws of induction in static electricity, and give some experimental illustrations of them. Show that the fact that the two coatings of a Leyden jar are usually unequally charged is in accordance with those laws.
13. An iron bar, supported on a gutta-percha stand, has pairs of pith balls hung from it by cotton at different points; state how the balls will behave when the bar is electrified. Explain how they will be affected if you approach your hand to one end of the bar without drawing a spark.
14. Describe the construction of a galvanometer, and the mode of using it. If you want to make one-hundredth part of the current from a battery, and no more, pass through your galvanometer, explain how you would effect this.
15. A silver and a copper plate are soldered together and immersed in a

solution of copper sulphate; state and explain the result. After a time all action will cease; explain when that will happen.

16. You want to make a powerful permanent magnet; what would you choose to make it of, and how would you proceed to make it, supposing you were not provided with any other magnet? Which end of the magnet so made would point to the north if the magnet were hung up by a thread?
17. Define the declination of a compass. What is, roughly, the amount of the declination in London? Explain how it varies if you travel due north from London. What is the general course of the agonic line?

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

[*No instruments of any kind allowed.*]

1. Draw an oval having its longer diameter equal to 2½ inches and its shorter to 1½ inch.
2. Copy as accurately as you can the drawing placed before you.
3. Make a copy in any method you prefer of any portion of the photograph placed before you.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

[*The constructions must be neat and accurate, constructive lines being shown in dots. No written descriptions are necessary. All the work is to be inked in.*]

1. Draw 9 circles of ¾ inch radius in three rows, their centres to be in lines parallel to each other and 1½ inch apart.
2. Draw a circle with a radius of ¾ inch. Inscribe and circumscribe this circle with two equilateral triangles having their sides parallel.
3. Find a mean proportional between two lines 2½ inches and ¾ inch long, and figure its length on the diagram.
4. Draw a regular hexagon of 1½ inch side and within it six equal circles, each touching two other circles and also two sides of the polygon.
5. Draw a circle with a radius of 1 inch, and place in it a chord such that the angle standing on it and having the point in the circumference may be 47°.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If building ground be bought for 15*s.* 9*d.* a square yard, what will be the cost of half an acre of such ground?

   The purchaser of the half acre builds a house upon it and lays out the ground at a further cost of 2094*l.* 5*s.*, what rent per annum must he obtain so as to realize 9 per cent. on his whole outlay?

2. If 20 English navvies, each earning 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, can do the same piece of work in 15 days that it takes 28 foreign workmen, each earning three francs a day to complete in 20 days; taking the value of the franc at 10*d.*, determine which class of workmen it is most profitable to employ. If a piece of work done by navvies cost 3000*l.*, what would be the cost of the same work done by foreign workmen?

3. Reduce

$$\frac{\frac{97}{194} + \frac{291}{388}}{\frac{485}{582} - \frac{291}{388}}$$

   Divide 2·4*l.* by ·00625, and without using the common rule for the extraction of the square root, prove that $1\cdot8\dot{3}$ is the square root of $3\cdot36\dot{1}$.

4. What is meant by the "course of exchange" between two countries?

   A merchant in New York wishes to remit to London 5110 dollars, a dollar being equal to 4*s.* 6*d.* English, for what sum in English money must he draw his bill when bills *on* London are at a premium of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

5. Investigate the rule for affixing the characteristics to the tabulated logarithms of numbers, whether they be whole numbers or decimals. Express $\log._{10}\cdot00001$.

   Find by the aid of the tables—

   (1.) $(\cdot004725)^{\frac{3}{5}}$.

   (2.) The sum of 12 terms of the series—

$$\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2}{5}\right)^3 + \text{\&c.}$$

   (3.) The number of years in which the amount of an annual sinking fund of five millions would pay off a national debt of 800 millions, allowing five per cent. compound interest.

6. Multiply $(x^3 + 2ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3)$ by $(x^3 + 2ax^2 - 3a^2x - a^3)$.

   Divide $(x^{-\frac{4}{3}} - y^2)$ by $(x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}})$.

7. Prove—

$$(x-a^2)+(x-b)^2+(x-c)^2+2\{(x-a)(x-b)$$
$$+(x-a)(x-c)+(x-b)(x-c)\}$$
$$=9x^2-6x(a+b+c)+(a+b+c)^2.$$

If $(ay-bx)=(cx-az)=(bz-cy)$, prove $\frac{x}{a}=\frac{y}{b}=\frac{z}{c}$.

8. Solve the following equations:—

(1). $$\frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{(x-7)}=\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)}.$$

(2.) $$\left.\begin{aligned} x+\ \ y+\frac{4x}{y}&=31\\ 2x+3y+\frac{4x}{y}&=49\end{aligned}\right\}.$$

Solve the equation $x^3-8x^2+19x-12=0$ by transforming it into one whose roots are each less by unity than the roots of the given equation.

9. When are numbers in harmonical progression? $2, \frac{4}{3}, 1$, are three consecutive terms of a harmonical progression. What are the terms immediately preceding and following them? If three arithmetic means be inserted between (a) and (b), and three harmonic means between (b) and (a), prove that the product of any two corresponding terms in each series is ab.

10. Assuming the form of the general term of the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ when (n) is a positive integer, show that the coefficient of the $(n)^{th}$ term reckoned from the beginning of the series is equal to the coefficient of the $(n)^{th}$ term reckoned from the end.

Express the middle term of $\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$ with a denominator $(1.2.3\ldots n)^2$, and find the greatest term in the expansion of $\left(2-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12}$.

11. If (k) be the coefficient of (x) in the expansion of a^x, prove

$$k=(a-1)-\frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2+\frac{1}{3}(a-1)^3, \text{\&c.}$$

Find the series for $\log._e(1+x)$.

Prove $\log._e(n+1)=\log._e n+2\left\{\frac{1}{2n+1}+\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{(2n+1)^3}+\text{\&c.}\right\}$.

Given $\log._e 3 = 1\cdot0986$; obtain from the above series $\log._e 10$, and show how $\log._e 10$ connects the Napierian with the tabular logarithm of any number.

12. Express $\sqrt{N}$ as a continued fraction, where N is a whole number, not a perfect square.

If (a) be the greatest integer in $\sqrt{N}$, show that $(2a)$ is the greatest quotient that will appear in the continued fraction.

Find $\sqrt{18}$ in the form of a continued fraction, and point out the recurring period of the quotients.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define *parallel straight lines*, and *a parallelogram*.
   The opposite sides of parallelograms are equal to one another.
2. When does a straight line touch a circle?
   The straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle from the extremity of it, touches the circle.
3. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular, and have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.
   Under what given circumstances does Euclid prove that two triangles will be similar?
4. When is a straight line at right angles to a plane, and when is one plane perpendicular to another?
   From the same point in a given plane there cannot be two straight lines at right angles to the plane upon the same side of it.
5. If A B C D be a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, and if it is bisected by its diameter B D, prove that A B : B C = C D : D A.
6. Write down without proof the value of sin. 390°, tan. (— 240°), cos. 495°.
   Assuming the expression for tan. (A + B) in terms of tan. A and tan. B, express tan. 3 A in terms of tan. A.
   If A B C be a triangle wherein C is a right angle, and if the straight line A D be drawn to meet B C in D, and to make the angle D A C to be a third part of the angle B A C, prove that C D is always less than a third part of C B.
7. What is meant by the *circular measure* of an angle?
   If θ is the circular measure of an angle which is one-third of a right angle, compute the value of $\frac{\sin.\theta}{\theta}$. $\left[\text{Take } \frac{1}{\pi} = \cdot 3183\right]$.
8. Compute by help of the tables the value of $\sqrt[3]{\frac{\cot. 73^\circ\ 18'\ 14''}{8\cdot 790726}}$ to five places of decimals.
9. Show why we may expect in a table of sines to find the "differences" greatest at the beginning and growing less as the table proceeds.
10. A B, A C, are two straight lines, including the angle 45°. B is a point whose distance from A is known to be 1000 yards. An observer moves from A along A C until at a point P in A C he finds the angle B P A to be 127° 19'. What is the distance of P from A?
11. When a triangle A B C is solved from the given parts A B = 100 feet, B C = 56 feet, the angle B A C = 27° 18' 54", find the difference of the two values obtained for the angle B.
12. Express the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle in terms

of the sides of the triangle. If the sides of the triangle are 57, 76, and 95 feet, find the lengths of the two parts into which the longest side is divided by the point of contact of the inscribed circle.

13. The area of a regular polygon of 9 sides is 1125 square feet. Find the length of each side to the nearest inch.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. State Napier's rules for the solution of a right-angled spherical triangle, and prove them in the case where the complement of the hypothenuse is the middle part.

   The angles of a spherical triangle A B C where C is a right angle being A = 97° 2′ 35″, B = 57° 43′ 12″, find the side B C.

2. Find the equation to a straight line which passes through the point a, b, and touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$.

3. Define a parabola, and thence find its polar equation when the focus is the pole, and the polar equation to a straight line touching it at a given point.

4. In an ellipse referred to its centre as origin, find the equation to the locus of the middle points of a series of parallel chords. What are conjugate diameters?

5. If S and H are foci of a hyperbola, and P any point of it, assuming the equation to the tangent, prove that the tangent at P bisects the angle S P H.

6. Differentiate with respect to x the following expressions:—

   (1.) $a x + \sqrt{a + x}$.

   (2.) $x \cos. x$.

   (3.) $(x^2 + a^2)\, a x$.

7. Define a maximum or minimum value of a function of one variable, and find the conditions to be satisfied when a given function has one of these values.

   Ex. Find the maximum and minimum values of $\frac{1}{\sin. x} + \frac{1}{\cos. x}$.

8. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the curve $ay^2 = x^3$. Is this curve convex or concave to the axis of x?

9. Find the radius of curvature of the curve $(a^2 + x^2)\, y = a^2 x$ at the point where $x = a$.

10. Integrate the following with respect to x:—

   (1.) $\left(a \sqrt{x} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{c}{x}\right) d x$.

   (2.) $\frac{x\, d x}{x^2 - 3 x + 2}$.

   (3.) $\frac{1 - 3 x}{\sqrt{1 - x}}\, d x$.

   (4.) $\sin.^3 x . d x$.

11. If S be the surface generated by a curve revolving about a line in its plane which is made the axis of x, find the expression for $\frac{dS}{dx}$, and apply it to find the surface generated by a parabola revolving about its axis, the surface being terminated by a plane through the focus perpendicular to the axis.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Assuming the "parallelogram of forces," enunciate and prove the proposition known as the "polygon of forces."

   If a system of forces be represented in magnitude and line of action by the sides of a polygon taken in order, show that the sum of the moments of all the forces round any point within the polygon is invariable.

2. If two unequal but *not* parallel forces in one plane acting on the arms of a straight lever without weight, are in equilibrium about a fulcrum placed between them, show that the direction of the resultant of the two forces will pass through the fulcrum.

   A lever without weight is 10 inches long, at its opposite ends strings of 8 inches and 6 inches long are respectively attached, the other ends of the string are knotted together without being shortened and support a weight at the knot, find where a fulcrum must be placed in the lever so that it shall remain horizontal.

3. Find the ratio of (P) to (W) when in equilibrium in that system of three movable pulleys, where each pulley hangs by a separate string, the strings being parallel and the pulleys and strings without weight.

   Show that the position of the centre of gravity of (P) and (W) is the same, in whatever position they hang.

4. State the elementary laws of statical friction, and explain what is meant by the limiting angle of resistance, when pressure is applied to a surface.

   A weight (W) is placed on an inclined plane which rises one foot vertical for nine feet horizontal, and the friction is one pound in 18 of perpendicular pressure, show that the pressure which, acting parallel to the plane will be just on the point of moving (W) up the plane, is *nearly* $\frac{W}{6}$.

5. Point out the distinction between the work applied to a machine and the useful work of the machine, and show how to express the modulus of a machine.

   The mean section of a stream turning a water-wheel is 4 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, its mean velocity is 40 feet per minute, and it has a fall of 16 feet, find the modulus of the machine when it raises 45 cubic feet of water per minute to the height of 100 feet.

6. Give definitions of accelerating force and of moving force, explaining how each kind of force is measured dynamically. State and illustrate briefly the third law of motion.

   A weight of 100 pounds is moved along a horizontal plane by a

constant pressure of 20 pounds acting parallel to the plane, find the space described by the weight in 20 seconds, (1) when the plane is smooth, (2) when rough, the coefficient of friction being $\frac{4}{25}$.

7. A body is projected with a given velocity and at a given angle with the horizon from a given point in an inclined plane, find (R) the range of the projectile *down* the inclined plane, and (T) the time of flight.

If (R′) and (T′) be the range and time of flight of the body projected *up* the plane with the same velocity and at the same angle, prove $R : R' :: T : T'$.

8. When it is said that the length of the second's pendulum is invariable at the same place, of what form is the pendulum assumed to be? Show that the squares of the number of oscillations made by two pendulums in the same time and at the same place are as the lengths of the pendulums. A second's pendulum is lengthened by $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch, find the number of seconds it will lose in a day, the length of the second's pendulum being 39·13 inches.

9. A plane rectangular area is immersed vertically in water, show how to determine the whole pressure of the water upon it. Do the pressures in this case admit of a single resultant?

A cubical box with its sides vertical is half filled with water, a heavy ball of 144 cubic inches in volume is immersed in the water, find the increase of pressure in consequence on one of the vertical faces of the cube, the linear edges of the cube being each one foot.

10. Show how to compare the specific gravities of two liquids by weighing the same heavy body in both liquids.

A body in vacuo weighs 100 ounces, in water it weighs 97 ounces, in mercury 59½ ounces, find the specific gravity of mercury.

11. Explain why the height of the barometer varies at different times at the same level, and at different levels at the same time.

If the radii of the cistern and tube of a barometer be to each other as 3½ to 1, find the true variation in the barometric column corresponding to an apparent variation of three inches.

ENGLISH.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[*Only one of the two subjects for Composition is to be attempted.*]

Subject for Composition:—

Either,

1. The qualities which most conduce to success in life.

Or,

2. "One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

Is this true, and why?

3. State, with examples, the various uses of the subjunctive and infinitive moods.

4. Explain, and illustrate by examples, the following assertions:—"A verb which has several subjects of different numbers or persons agrees with the nearest;" "The perfect tense is really a present;" "The present indefinite can express habit and future time."
5. Explain the grammatical terms, *Objective Case*, *Nominative*, *Possessive*, *Accusative*, and *Dative*. Are all these terms properly used in reference to English grammar?
6. Derive *Cordwain*, *Lazaretto*, *Charles's Wain*, *Beef-eater*, *Farthing*, and *Cousin*.
7. Explain any peculiarities of construction in the following expressions:—"He was offered the command;" "He keeps saying the same thing;" "Full many a gem;" "'T is distance lends enchantment to the view;" "Poor and content is rich enough;" "Pending the verdict, the judges went to dinner;" "We could not hear him for the cheers;" "There is no question but he will return."
8. Re-write the following sentences in a corrected form, but with as little change as possible:—"The habitual want of vigour and promptitude, which are everywhere observable, are to be perceived in the treatment of crime in Italy;" "He guarded with restless solicitude over his friend's possessions;" "Both started at the grandeur of the man they thought they knew, but in reality had never seen him;" "Every city, town, and village, as he passed through them, vied with each other in welcoming him;" "The registered paletot, varying from half-a-guinea to a guinea, places it within the reach of all;" "Often as we have differed, I could not fail always to entertain for the late earl sentiments of regard;" "These were not the golden youth whom he had been assured by his friend would greet him."

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe the powers and privileges of the House of Peers, and the way in which its members acquire the right to sit. Mention any events in English history which illustrate in a special way the prerogatives of that body.
2. Explain the words *Mortmain*, *frank-pledge*, *fief*, *wardship*, *investiture*, *præmunire*.
3. Give a narrative of the principal events of the reign of Edward III., *or* of James II.
4. Name any laws passed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which affected the relations of the State to the Church in England.
5. Which of our sovereigns were personally distinguished as soldiers, and in what way?
6. In what way were these persons severally distinguished:—Hereward, John of Gaunt, Raleigh, Monk, C. J. Fox, Burke, Nelson?
7. Give a detailed account of one of the under-mentioned battles:—Bosworth, Marston Moor, Sedgemoor, Waterloo, La Hogue.

8. Reproduce, in substance, Froude's estimate of Burleigh's character, or Macaulay's of the character of Halifax.
9. Mention four of our most important colonial possessions, and state the time and the circumstances in which they were acquired.
10. Explain the meaning of the allusions in these passages:—

(*a*) "He nothing common did or mean,
Upon that memorable scene;
But with his keener eye
The axe did try,
And bowed his comely head
Down as upon a bed."

(*b*) "And on the neck of Fortune proud
Hast reared God's trophies, and his work pursued;
While Darwen's stream with blood of Scots imbrued
And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud,
And Worcester's laureat wreath."

(*c*) "Your uncle York is joined with Bolingbroke,
And all your northern castles yielded up
And all your southern gentlemen in arms
Upon his faction."

(*d*) "I Pandulph of fair Milan, Cardinal,
And from Pope Innocent, the legate here,
Do in his name religiously demand
Why thou against the Church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost spurn."

(*e*) "O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Draw a map of France. Mark the situations of the towns by asterisks (*), and the directions of the rivers and mountain ranges by lines. Insert the names in the proper places.
2. Draw a similar map of the African continent.
3. Draw a map of the West Indies.
4. Through what states, and past what important towns, do the Tagus, Elbe, Rio de la Plata, and Irawady flow?
5. Through what districts do the Pentland Hills, the Vosges, the Altai, the Andes, and the Harz mountain ranges extend?
6. Mention countries particularly rich, and others as remarkably deficient, in the means of water communication.
7. On what rivers are York, Waterford, Greenock, Munich, Bagdad, Nankin, Seringapatam, and Cincinnati situated?
8. Point out peculiarities in the position of Quito, Mexico, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Rome, and Amsterdam.

9. Describe the climate and the general physical characteristics of the Shetland Islands, British Columbia, Queensland, Nova Scotia, and the Crimea.
10. Where are the Zuyder Zee, the Deccan, Tierra del Fuego, the Red River Settlement, Hawaii, and Exmoor?

LATIN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Passages for translation:—

C. Cæsari ex Hispania redeunti obviam longissime processisti. Celeriter isti, redisti, ut cognosceret te, si minus fortem, attamen strenuum. Factus es ei rursus, nescio quomodo, familiaris. Habebat hoc omnino Cæsar: quem plane perditum ære alieno egentemque, si eumdem nequam hominem audacemque cognorat hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat. His igitur rebus præclare commendatus, jussus es renuntiari consul, et quidem cum ipso. Nihil queror de Dolabella, qui tum est impulsus inductus, elusus. Qua in re quanta fuerit utriusque vestrum perfidia in Dolabellam, quis ignorat? Ille induxit, ut peteret: ille promissum et receptum intervertit ad seque transtulit: tu ejus perfidiæ voluntatem tuam adscripsisti. Veniunt kalendæ Januariæ: cogimur in senatum: invectus est copiosius multo in istum et paratius Dolabella, quam nunc ego. Hic autem iratus quæ dixit, dii boni? Primum quum Cæsar ostendisset, se, priusquam proficisceretur, Dolabellam consulem esse jussurum: quem negant regem, qui et faceret semper ejusmodi aliquid et diceret; sed quum Cæsar ita dixisset, tum hic bonus augur eo se sacerdotio præditum esse dixit, ut comitia auspiciis vel impedire, vel vitiare posset, idque se facturum esse asseveravit. CICERO.

Dum hæc per provincias a Vespasiano ducibusque partium geruntur, Vitellius contemptior in dies segniorque, ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amœnitates resistens, gravi urbem agmine petebat. Sexaginta millia armatorum sequebantur, licentia corrupta: calonum numerus amplior: procacissimis etiam inter servos lixarum ingeniis: tot legatorum amicorumque comitatus, inhabilis ad parendum, etiamsi summa modestia regeretur. Onerabant multitudinem obvii ex urbe senatores equitesque: quidam metu, multi per adulationem, ceteri ac paullatim omnes, ne, aliis proficiscentibus, ipsi remanerent. Adgregabantur e plebe, flagitiosa per obsequia Vitellio cogniti, scurræ, histriones, aurigæ, quibus ille amicitiarum dehonestamentis mire gaudebat. Nec coloniæ modo aut municipia congestu copiarum, sed ipsi cultores arvaque maturis jam frugibus, ut hostile solum, vastabantur. Multæ et atroces inter se militum cædes, post seditionem Ticini cœptam manente legionum auxiliorumque discordia; ubi adversus paganos certandum foret, consensu. Sed plurima strages ad septimum ab urbe lapidem. Singulis ibi militibus Vitellius paratos cibos, ut gladiatoriam saginam, dividebat. TACITUS.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline, through both numbers, *deus*, *dea*, *bos*, and *vis*.
2. Give the present participles of *eo*, *molo*, *immolo;* and the past participles of *adjuvo*, *aggero*, *affero*, *cædo*, *cano*, *cingo*, *lino*, *sero*, and *uro*.
3. Give examples of nouns (1) which have no singular; (2) which have no plural; (3) which have different meanings in the singular and in the plural.
4. Express in Latin (1) "Twenty years ago;" (2) "Forty years old;" (3) "Nineteen feet high;" (4) "In the year of Rome 302."
5. Parse each word in the following sentence:—"Si edoceri se sissent quæ fraus occulta in lege ferretur, memorem se majorum suorum, concilium plebis non impediturum."
6. What Latin verbs have irregular infinitives? Give the infinitives; and account, if you can, for what is irregular in them.
7. What case would you employ after each of the following verbs:—*Adeo*, *invideo*, *lædo*, *noceo*, *odi*, *potior*, *promo*, *prosum*, *satago*, and *suadeo?*
8. Distinguish between (1) "Dedit adolescentibus tria sestertia," and "Dedit adolescentibus trina sestertia;" (2) "Vereor ut veniat," and "Vereor ne veniat;" (3) "Senatum consuluit," and "Senatui consuluit;" (4) "Gratias agere," and "Gratias habere;" (5) "Urbem oppugnavit" and "Urbem expugnavit."
9. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words:—*Ædipol*, *mehercule*, *pontifex*, *provincia*, *tripudium*, *secundus*, *nudiustertius*, *sestertius*, *solitaurilia*, *comperendinatio*.
10. Express in idiomatic Latin:—
    - *a.* How do you do? Pretty well, as times go.
    - *b.* Pray take some pears. No, thank you.
    - *c.* He's a dangerous man. Beware of him. He spares neither friend nor foe.
    - *d.* Go and be hanged. You torture me with your chattering.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

When the Gauls entered Etruria, the Etruscans were engaged in the secret preparation of a mighty armament against Rome. Alarmed and disconcerted at the arrival of the strangers, demanding lands as the price of peace, they sought to enlist them on their own side by the amplest promises of Roman plunder. Meanwhile they offered an immediate donative in money. The price was stipulated and paid down, when the Gauls treacherously refused to move without the more substantial present of a fixed territorial settlement. "Give us lands," they exclaimed, "and we will be your allies now and hereafter; otherwise we will retrace our steps with the treasures we have already extorted." Deceived and baffled, the Etruscans deliberated, and determined with becoming spirit to have no further dealings with such perfidious and dangerous allies. The Gauls kept their word and recrossed the Apennines.

Passages for translation :—

Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se.
Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
Stans celsa in puppi : clipeum quum deinde sinistra
Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidæ e muris ; spes addita suscitat iras ;
Tela manu jaciunt. Quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniæ dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant
Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis ; donec versas ad litora puppes
Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus æquor.
Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma
Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes :
Non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometæ
Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor :
Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris
Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cœlum.
Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
Litora præcipere, et venientes pellere terra.
"Quod votis optastis adest, perfringere dextra.
In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc conjugis esto
Quisque suæ tectique memor ; nunc magna referto
Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima.
Audentes fortuna juvat."

VIRGIL.

"O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est :
Virtus post nummos." Hæc Janus summus ab imo
Perdocet, hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque,
Sed quadringentis sex septem millia desunt :
Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, "Rex eris," aiunt,
"Si recte facies." Hic murus aëneus esto :
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.
Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex, an puerorum est
Nænia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,
Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis ?
Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias, rem,
Si possis, recte, si non, quocunque modo rem,
Ut propius spectes lacrimosa poëmata Pupî,
An qui Fortunæ te responsare superbæ
Liberum et erectum præsens hortatur et optat ?
Quod si me populus Romanus forte roget, cur
Non, ut porticibus, sic judiciis fruar îsdem,
Nec sequar aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse vel odit,
Olim quod vulpes ægroto cauta leoni
Respondit, referam : "Quia me vestigia terrent,
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum."

Bellua multorum es capitum. Nam quid sequar aut quem?
Pars hominum gestit conducere publica, sunt qui
Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras,
Excipiantque senes, quos in vivaria mittant;
Multis occulto crescit res fœnore. HORACE.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the perfect tense of tollo, ardeo, vomo, pello, increpo, recino.
2. Ea mira *videri*. What do you call this infinitive? In what style of composition, and by what authors is it commonly used?
3. *Suspensi loculos*, &c. Explain this construction, and quote any other instances of it.
4. *Plebs eris*. What is there remarkable in this expression?
5. Explain the line—"Ut propius ———— Pupi."
6. Give the strict meaning of *responsare* in the passage from Horace. Quote any other passage where it is used in the same sense, and show how it comes to have that meaning.
7. Distinguish vās, văs; licet, licetur; nītĕre, nĭtēre; condītus, condĭtus; ōs, ŏs.
8. Give the derivations of—illico, illicet, nequam, denique, sestertius, sodes.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end.
Each changing place with that which goes before
In sequent toil all forwards do contend,
And Time that gave doth now his gifts confound;
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow;
Feeds on the vanities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow;
And yet to times in hope, my verse shall stand,
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand.

The Examination in GREEK is of the same character as the Examination in LATIN.

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Translate into English:—

J'allai faire la guerre à Mithridate, me dit Sylla, et je crus détruire Marius à force de vaincre l'ennemi de Marius. Pendant que je laissais ce Romain jouir de son pouvoir sur la populace, je multipliais sa mortification, et je le forçais tous les jours d'aller au Capitole rendre grâces aux dieux des succès dont je le désespérais. Je lui faisais une guerre de réputation, plus cruelle cent fois que celle que mes légions faisaient au roi barbare; il

ne sortait pas un seul mot de ma bouche qui ne marquât mon audace; et mes moindres actions, toujours superbes, étaient pour Marius de funestes présages. Enfin Mithridate demanda la paix; les conditions étaient raisonnables; et si Rome eût été tranquille, ou si ma fortune n'avait pas été chancelante, je les aurais acceptées. Mais le mauvais état de mes affaires m'obligea de les rendre plus dures; j'exigeais qu'il détruisît sa flotte, et qu'il rendît aux rois ses voisins les états dont il les avait dépouillés. "Je te laisse," lui dis-je, "le royaume de tes pères, à toi qui devrais me remercier de ce que je te laisse la main avec laquelle tu as signé l'ordre de faire mourir en un jour cent mille Romains." Mithridate resta immobile, et Marius au milieu de Rome en trembla.

MONTESQUIEU.

II.

QUESTIONS GRAMMATICALES.

1. Règle.—Dans le superlatif relatif, l'article prend les inflexions du substantif exprimé ou sous-entendu auquel il corrésponde. Dans le superlatif absolu l'article qui précède les mots *plus*, *moins*, étant pris adverbialement n'est susceptible d'aucune distinction de genre ni de nombre.—Donnez des exemples.
2. Donnez des exemples de *tout* substantif, *tout* adjectif, et *tout* adverbe. Dans quel cas *tout* adverbe cesse-t-il d'être invariable?
3. Montrez comment le pronom relatif *en*, fait tantôt les fonctions de régime direct, tantôt celles de régime indirect.
4. Donnez les genres des substantifs suivants: *Destinée*, *apogée*, *aphélie*, *rêverie*, *incendie*, *voltige*, *prestige*, *précipice*, *solstice*, *emploi*, *paroi*, *auditoire*, *écritoire*.
5. Donnez la première personne des temps primitifs des verbes suivants: *Peindre*, *paraître*, *concevoir*, *plaire*, *vivre*, *vaincre*.

III.

ESSAI.

Traitez l'un ou l'autre des deux sujets suivants:—

A. De l'influence des armées permanentes sur la condition des sociétés modernes.

B. Dites ce que vous savez sur l'un de ces hommes qui ont le plus contribué à l'établissement de la domination anglaise dans les Indes:—Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, &c.

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Translate into French:—

When the Duke of Richmond had spoken, Chatham rose. For some time his voice was inaudible. At length, his tones became distinct and his action animated. Here and there his hearers caught a thought or an expression which reminded them of William Pitt. But it was clear that

he was not himself. He lost the thread of his discourse, hesitated, repeated the same words several times, and was so confused that, in speaking of the Act of Settlement, he could not recall the name of the Electress Sophia. The House listened in solemn silence, and with the aspect of profound respect and compassion. The stillness was so deep that the dropping of a handkerchief would have been heard. The Duke of Richmond replied with great tenderness and courtesy: but while he spoke, the old man was observed to be restless and irritable. The Duke sat down. Chatham stood up again, pressed his hand on his breast, and sank down in an apoplectic fit.

MACAULAY.

DICTATION.

Charles XII., Roi de Suède, éprouva ce que la prospérité a de plus grand, et ce que l'adversité a de plus cruel, sans avoir été amolli par l'une ni ébranlé un moment par l'autre. Presque toutes ses actions, jusqu'à celles de sa vie privée et unique, ont été bien au dela du vraisemblable. C'est peut-être le seul de tous les hommes, et jusqu'ici le seul de tous les rois, qui ait vécu sans faiblesse; il a porté toutes les vertus d'héros à un excès où elles sont aussi dangereuses que les vices opposés. Sa fermeté devenue opiniâtre fit ses malheurs dans l'Ukraine et le retint cinq ans en Turquie. Sa libéralité dégénérant en profusion a ruiné la Suède. Son courage poussé jusqu'à la témérité a causé sa mort. Sa justice a été quelquefois jusqu'à la cruauté, et dans les dernières années le maintien de son autorité approchait de la tyrannie. Ses grandes qualités, dont une seule eût pu immortaliser un autre prince, ont fait le malheur de sa vie.

The Examination in GERMAN is of the same character as the Examination in FRENCH. The Examination in HINDUSTANI is also similar, except that there is no Essay.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. A bar of steel, having been balanced on a point so as to be perfectly horizontal, is magnetized and replaced in its original position. Will it still retain a horizontal position? If not, how will it behave, and why?
2. A sphere of soft iron is placed in contact with the north pole of a magnet; what is the result? Several similar soft iron spheres are suspended side by side, and the first of them is touched with the south pole of a magnet, at the part most distant from the next sphere. State what is the magnetic condition of each sphere, and describe how they affect each other. Would the result be quite the same if the spheres were made of steel instead of soft iron?
3. You are provided with a rod of iron, a piece of sheet india-rubber, a silk handkerchief, some fragments of paper, and a glass tumbler, and you are required, by means of these, to demonstrate some of the most important fundamental electric phenomena.

4. Describe the different kinds of electric discharge in air, and point out how the character of an electric discharge is affected by different conditions. Can you distinguish which point is electrified negatively, when a discharge takes place in a rarefied atmosphere?
5. Give an account of the construction and action of an electrometer and of a voltameter.
6. How would you proceed to charge a Leyden jar from the rubber of a frictional electric machine? How would you charge a battery of Leyden jars by cascade? Describe and explain the operation of discharging a Leyden jar?
7. Describe the construction and explain the action of Bunsen's battery. Of what different arrangements is it susceptible with a view to obtaining different effects with it?
8. How is the zero point fixed in graduating a common thermometer? What is the nature of a differential thermometer? Explain the construction and action of a minimum thermometer.
9. A glass vessel, containing water in which a quantity of ice and also a small quantity of fine sawdust has been placed, is heated continuously, the bulb of a thermometer being immersed in the water. Describe the results successively observed, both in the behaviour of the contents of the vessel and as indicated by the thermometer.
10. Describe the results produced upon applying a light to a jet from which olefiant gas is escaping. Explain and demonstrate experimentally the cause of the difference in the character of the flame produced in that instance and the results obtained in making a similar experiment with hydrogen and with carbonic oxide.
11. State what you know regarding the occurrence in nature and characteristic properties of chlorine, sulphur, and carbon, and enumerate the principal compounds which they form with oxygen.
12. What are the distinctive properties of iron, steel, copper, lead, tin, and zinc?

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Name three or more igneous rocks, and give the approximate composition of the minerals of which they are respectively composed.
2. Upon what evidence is it inferred that land conditions obtained during certain portions of the Palæozoic period?
3. Mention one or more instances of unconformable stratification in the Palæozoic rocks, and state the inferences deducible therefrom.
4. Explain the effects of frost and ice as geological agents.
5. Draw up a table showing the succession of the Oolitic system of rocks, and state the districts in Great Britain in which they can be well observed.
6. Name the genera of fossil plants, or other associated fossils, by which you will distinguish Palæozoic from Mesozoic coal.
7. Give a short account of the Wealden formation.
8. State the geological conditions under which rock salt is found in nature, and name the mineral substances which are frequently associated with it.

9. Name any three geological formations, and mention some fossils which are considered characteristic of each of them.
10. In what manner have the original sedimentary materials been consolidated into hard rocks?
11. Give the composition and mode of occurrence of the chief ores of iron.
12. State the crystalline form, hardness, and cleavage of the following minerals: Fluor-spar, Topaz, Felspar, Diamond, Rock-crystal, Garnet, and Sapphire.
13. Name four minerals which crystallize in the hexagonal system, and three minerals which belong to the Rhombic system, and state the position of the *axes* in these two systems.
14. Briefly describe the effects produced by any one of the *organic* agencies now in operation.
15. What is understood by subaerial denudation? Give examples.
16. Mention some minerals in which water is an essential constituent.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The constructions must be neat and accurate, and be clearly shown by dotted lines. All the work is to be inked in. No written descriptions are necessary, but the letters employed in the questions are to be neatly printed on the problems.

1. Draw a line A B, 3½ inches long; assume a point C about 1½ inch from it, and through C draw C D parallel to A B. Draw also six other lines between A B and C D parallel to these lines, and at $\frac{1}{10}$ inch apart.
2. Set off with your protractor an angle of 57°, and bisect this angle. Again bisect the two angles thus obtained.
3. Draw a square of 3·3 inches side. In it describe four equal circles, each touching one side of the square and the other three circles. Within each of these four circles and with their centres, but with a shorter radius by ¼ inch, describe a second circle. Ink in the larger circles with a thin line, the smaller ones with a thick line.
4. Construct a rhombus having an angle of 65° and a base of 3 inches. Measure its two diagonals accurately, and write down their lengths.
5. Draw a triangle having one of its angles = 52°, and the two sides containing this angle 1·8 and 2·6 inches. Find the centres of the inscribed and circumscribing circles.
6. Assume three lines, 2 inches, 1 inch, and 2½ inches long respectively, and find a fourth proportional to them.
7. Divide a line 5 inches long into seven equal parts, and describe seven equal circles having their centres in this line, and cutting it at the points of division.
8. Construct aright line figure from the following conditions;—

The side A B = 2 inches	The angle A B C = 120°
„ B C = 1·75 „	„ B C D = 90°
„ C D = 2·2 „	„ C D E = 120°
„ D E = 1·2 „	

Write down the length of the remaining side E A, and the size of the angles D E A, E A B.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[N.B.—The drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind whatever is allowed.

The paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper.

In question 1 the outline must be firm and even.

The woodcut is to be copied in as accurate facsimile as possible.

In the colour examples, match the tints on the paper close to the patterns; and then apply the colour with one single wash. The inequalities caused by the irregularities in the paper are of no consequence; the patterns have been executed in this way and on a sample of paper inferior to that supplied to you.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross-lights, and the objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.

The examples of Part I. should be executed, so far as the candidate is able to do so, before those in Part II. are attempted.]

PART I.

1. Draw a rectangle 6 inches long and 1 inch high, and divide it by lines parallel to the shorter side into five equal rectangles.
2. Make a pencil drawing in light and shade of cone before you, placing it upright, the scale being "life size."
3. Copy accurately with pen and ink the woodcut fixed to your paper.

PART II.

4. Fill the centre and two outer figures of question 1 with flat washes of shades of red, green, and grey respectively, the colours to match those on your paper; and write the name of each colour under your figures, in order to show that you know which is which.
5. Draw from memory the object shown to you for the purpose.
6. Give as complete a representation as you can of the machine, model, or object supplied to you.
7. If you are unable to draw from the solid, copy one of the drawings presented to you.

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My Dear Sir

With reference to our
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